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ZHIVKOV, DZHUROV NEW YEAR GREETINGS PUBLISHED

Zhivkov Address to People

AU031845 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jan 86 pp 1, 8

["New Year Greeting Address to the Bulgarian People, Delivered by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council" on 31 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear compatriots, the last minutes of 1985 are now elapsing. This was the closing year of the eighth 5-year plan period. The new year -- 1986 -- is now beginning and it is also the beginning of our new, ninth 5-year plan period.

Despite the great difficulties which we had to overcome during the year that has just elapsed, our people have no reason whatsoever to part with this year with bad feelings. If this had not been 1986, but 1939, or even 1970 -- the unprecedented drought would have been a true disaster for our country and would have represented a setback of years or even decades for our people.

How are things today, how does Bulgaria look at the threshold of 1986?

Contemporary Bulgaria is a powerful state, it is powerful in proportion to the size of our industry and our large-scale, mechanized agriculture. It is a country with beautiful and prospering towns and villages, with modern roads and railroad lines. The industrial branches which characterize our economy are developing at high rates of speed. These branches are the machine-building industry, electronics, and the chemical industry -- which are all exponents of technical progress. Our socialist agriculture is also developing with success. Today the rural areas, which are inhabited by three times fewer people than in the past, are producing three times more production. This agricultural sector not only covers our own needs, but represents part of our exports.

The 12th BCP Congress and, in particular, the February 1985 plenum of the BCP Central Committee opened a wide field for the development of science and scientific-technological progress in our country's economy, as well as in our comprehensive life. Education, culture, health protection, physical culture, and sports are on the upsurge. The international prestige of Bulgaria, which is building a new society and consistently defending peace in the world, has never been as great as today.

As is known, the prolonged drought, and especially the drought of autumn 1984 and throughout 1985, forced our government and state organs to import agricultural goods from abroad for the needs of the population -- such as cereals, rice, potatoes, sugar, and even onions, and cabbage. Our ill-wishers prophesied hardships for us, saying that our plans for the development of the forthcoming years would collapse.

Our socialist economy, however, resisted all hardships. It resisted because during the past years Bulgaria had developed as an industrial state. Our agriculture suffered from the drought, and electric power supplies for the population and for our industry were seriously affected. Under these difficult circumstances the glorious Bulgarian workers class had its say. We are well aware of how much this effort cost. However, the annual plans were fulfilled and the 5-year plan was even overfulfilled. The rates of our development envisaged for the forthcoming Ninth 5-year Plan period are also high and stable. Our people can confidently face their future.

For all this the BPC Central committee, the State Council, and the government express their ardent gratitude to the heroic workers class, to the agricultural toilers, to our people's intelligentsia, to our soldiers, to our glorious youth, to the Communists, the united agrarians, the Komsomol members, and to the Fatherland Front members, as well as to all working people. These people did not give up, they did not told their hands in face of the difficulties. They have earned glory and accomplished great deeds for the sake and for the benefit of our socialist motherland.

Comrades, the main foreign political event of 1985 was the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Hope -- this is what this meeting brought to mankind living under the menace of the specter of thermonuclear war and under the threat of annihilation of all life on our planet. It is hope, but not reassurance. The Soviet Union and the socialist community member-countries made their contribution to the Geneva meeting with real deeds and fully acceptable, feasible proposals. What will the other side do? We hope that the United States, too, will take specific steps toward detente, that it will demonstrate with deeds its adherence to disarmament and peace in the world.

Powerful antiwar movements, which have gathered under their banners the most different social and political forces, are engaged in truly nationwide actions which have shaken all of Europe -- the continent which the warmongers have decided should be the first to be exposed to the flames of nuclear war. Peace-loving forces in America, Asia, and Africa are also making their contribution to the peace struggle. The governments and state leaders of Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, India, and Greece adopted a clear and categorical stand on the question of peace and war. Leading figures and political and business circles in nearly all other countries have expressed themselves in favor of peace and cooperation. The world has no intention of perishing because of the military-industrial cliques' insane aspirations to dominate the world. The peoples today not only long for peace; they struggle for it. This is the main issue today, which has become the characteristic feature for our epoch at the end of the 20th century.

Comrades, the plans for the development of the socialist community member countries for the forthcoming 5-year plan period have already been coordinated; a comprehensive program has been adopted for the scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member-countries for the period up to the year 2000. Our countries greet the forthcoming year, 1986, united, closely rallied, and strong in their political, economic, and cultural development. The Warsaw Pact is our strong and reliable shield. All this inspires our people with confidence in the correctness of our progress toward a mature, socialist society, in our path toward communism.

We are now engaged in intense preparations for the 13th BCP Congress, which will give a new, revolutionary impetus to our society's development. The Bulgarian people with their long experience of life, are convinced that those who are skeptical about the future are not right, but those who are convinced that everything the philosophers and poets have written will come true. Our earth will be a paradise; it certainly will!

In these last minutes of the elapsing year, I would like once more to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of you, to the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for your indefatigable and creative efforts, for your creative deeds.

The year 1986 is approaching.

Dear comrades, men and women, dear compatriots, may this year bring you health and a vigorous spirit, successes in your work and joy to your homes and families!

May this year bring us great heaps of snow and purifying rainfalls; may the generous rays of the sun illuminate us!

May this year be peaceful and happy for all of us and for struggling mankind!

Happy New Year 1986!

Zhivkov Speech to Diplomats

AU071419 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jan 86 p 1, 8

["'Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov' at Meeting With leaders of the Diplomatic Missions--'May This Be a Year of Peace, Prosperity and Progress'"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Masdus, doyen of the diplomatic corps in Sofia, esteemed leaders of diplomatic missions,

I am glad that we are continuing the fine tradition of meeting during the first days of the New Year.

I thank you all most cordially for the New Year good wishes which Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, the doyen of the diplomatic corps and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen, has expressed to the Bulgarian people and to me.

It is especially pleasant for me that this meeting affords me the opportunity to express personally my own cordial good wishes and those of the Bulgarian leadership for good health, happiness, and prosperity to you and your families.

Through you, I want most warmly to greet your peoples and to wish them all the best for the New Year, that it should be calm and peaceful, because only in peace might they be able to achieve their aspirations for further prosperity and progress.

Esteemed leaders of diplomatic missions,

One may call this meeting merely a matter of protocol. I think that it also contains a profound meaning. It is true that present in this hall are representatives of states great and small, of states with different social-political systems, of states whose governments are conducting different policies -- sometimes diametrically opposed, and people with different world views. But on a day such as this we are meeting one another with one common feeling, that what binds together the people of the planet, the striving to live and create in peace, is more important and more strong than what separates us.

In the fact that our meeting is being held on the very first working day of the year of 1986 which has just begun, one may also see a symbol, I would say. After having seen out the old year with festive gun salutes, we are meeting already on 2 January in order to confirm our desire to work so that during the New Year no other gun salvoes will be heard anywhere in the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades,

Judging from the practice of our own diplomatic representatives abroad, you have probably already sent your ministries your reports with assessments of the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during 1985. We have naturally also drawn up our own balance sheet; I would like to remind you of the last forum where this was done: at the December session of the National Assembly.

The facts, figures, and trends in our development are well known to you. I would like only to say, or rather repeat, what I stressed in my New Year greeting to the Bulgarian people. We have finished the year with good results in all fields -- in public-political life, in the economy, in the social field, in science and technology, in culture, and in education.

During 1985 we also started implementing a number of new initiatives, particularly in the field of scientific and technical progress. Our efforts in this field are in unison with the efforts which are also being made in the other CEMA member countries, and this has found expression in the recently adopted Joint Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress Until the Year 2000.

What has been achieved is considerable, but it could have been greater, had the last year not been a difficult, unfavorable one from the climatic viewpoint, a year which created quite a few problems for us.

In speaking about the positive balance for 1985, I would not like to leave you with the impression that we do not see our own weaknesses, omissions, and errors. We not only perceive them, but are also steadfastly seeking the reasons, objective or subjective, and are striving to overcome them. Being optimists, and at the same time realists, we are convinced that the strength of our social system, the spiritual and material potential of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the interaction between the countries of the socialist community, and the peaceful cooperation on an equal rights basis between all peoples are a guarantee for our future ascending development. At the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress we will mark out a new section of the highway towards our great and noble aims.

Esteemed leaders of the Diplomatic Corps,

We have seen out a year which will remain in the pages of the history of international relations marked with quite a number of conflicting features. Like previous years, this has been a time of serious tension which arose due to the dangerously wound-up spring of the arms race. There was a continuation in the accumulation of weapons, and what is more, of new weapons of mass destruction -- both nulcear and conventional, some types of which are no less terrible than atomic bombs. During 1985, regrettably, a start was also made on the realization of plans to carry weapons out into orbit around the earth. There was also no fall in temperature in a number of "hot spots" in the world. In many parts of the planet hunger, poverty, and illiteracy continued their ominous curse. There was no halt in the campaign of ecological terrorism which we all condemn in theory, but which we are still not doing enough, including on the international scale, to stop.

All the same, I think that you will agree with me that certain brighter hues have also appeared in this extremely gloomy picture. A spark of hope has appeared and has flashed that by common effort and with greater realism a sensible alternative could be found to nuclear destruction. The past year began with the agreement concerning Soviet-American talks on the interconnected complex of nuclear and space weapons. At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security in Europe one felt a certain progress was made.

The culmination of the positive process that had begun in international relations was the Soviet-American summit meeting. The Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan is the first step along a road in the right direction. The question now is to ensure that this first step is followed by fresh, more confident steps in order for us to be sure that the crossroad has truly been passed.

And so, during 1985, in the international arena the dangerous tendency toward rearmament continued, but at the same time an encouraging process began which contained the germs of a new detente. Whether these germs will yield fruit equal in value to that of the 1970's, or even better (and why not?); whether the fresh breeze from Geneva will disperse the nuclear clouds hanging over the planet; and whether the positive potential of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting can be realized, that is the question which today deeply concerns every sober-thinking man. We are convinced that the risk of nuclear war can be averted, that detente can become a stable and permanent factor in international life, and that mankind is able to live in peace, security, and cooperation, and concern itself with solving the important global problems facing it.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set off for Geneva as the spokesman of the common, agreed foreign-policy course of the Warsaw Pact member countries, which also found expression in the Sofia declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of our defensive alliance. The recent meeting in Prague showed once more our unshakable striving to continue working jointly for the realization of the broad-scale, concrete proposals, conforming to political reality, which we have made in the name of peace. If the negotiations on the most important and vital problems for the whole of mankind are conducted honestly and in a businesslike manner, on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security, then a true turning point in international relations is possible.

We, the Bulgarian people and its leadership, are active participants in the joint peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community. Our concrete contribution is our constructive Balkans policy -- high-principled, consistent, and realistic; it is not affected by opportunism in any way, nor by alien shortsightedness; it is a policy aimed at good-neighborliness and cooperation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is continuing its efforts to change the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, and jointly with Socialist Romania has made the proposal for the Balkans to be freed from chemical weapons. The first responses to this new peace-loving initiative of ours show that our efforts are in the right direction.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades,

I would like to use our traditional meeting today to voice the hope that you will continue to work together with us for the further development of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the states which you represent. In this respect you will have, as you have always had until now, the full support of the State Council and the Bulgarian Government.

May our relations develop and deepen! May 1986 be a year of peace in all corners of the planet! Happy New Year!

Dzhurov Order of Day

AU031617 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 31 Dec 85 p 1

["Order of the Day of the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers! Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade engineers, technicians, and workers and employees of the military enterprises and institutions!

Servicemen of the reserve!

One more year has elapsed in the fruitful building up of our homeland. In the year 1985 the whole of progressive mankind solemnly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fasicsm and Japanese militarism, and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact.

Irrespective of the enormous difficulties caused by the cold winter and the unprecedented prolonged drought, in 1985 the workers in our country gained new successes in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference. The decisions of the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the formulations in the memoranda of Comrade Todor Zhivkov fired the workers with new energy, and they worked selflessly for the accelerated development of our society on the basis of the achievements of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution in order to meet in a worthy manner the 13th BCP Congress and the 30th anniversary of the April plenum (1956) of the BCP Central Committee. The main thing which at present determines our social-political life is the unity and cohesion of the people around the Lenin general April line of the BCP, the continuous confirmation of the socialist way of life, and the constant growth of the workers' prosperity.

For the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, 1985 was a profitable and fruitful year. Even higher results were achieved in battle and political training, in strengthening discipline, and in raising the troops' fighting readiness to a qualitatively new level. The numbers of frontrankers and class specialists, and of outstanding sections and units increased. The collectives of the military enterprises and institutions gained new working successes.

During 1985 the all-round might and influence of the countries of the socialist community grew still further. Led by the Soviet Union, they are conducting a firm and consistent foreign policy for the prevention of nuclear war and the preservation of peace, for halting the arms race on earth and not permitting it to spread into space. Proof of this are the concrete measures and initiatives adopted at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which took place in Sofia in October 1985.

The most important foreign-policy event of the year was without dispute the Geneva summit meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It inspired the peoples with hope that the tension in international relations can be reduced, that with good will solutions may be found even to the most complex issues connected with the limitation of the arms race and for reducing and subsequently eliminating weapons of mass destruction. This, however, is only a possibility. Up to the moment no concrete treaties on this question exist, and therefore vigilance must not be slackened.

The Bulgarian people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army unreservedly support the foreign-policy course of the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other countries of the socialist community and the measures which they are undertaking to raise their defense capabilities and the fighting might of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries. Furthermore, the soldiers are not slackening their efforts to raise their preparedness, and to maintain constant high fighting readiness -- a guarantee for the defense of the peaceful labor of the people and the territorial integrity of our socialist homeland.

We are entering the new year of 1986 inspired by the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress, which will define the further tasks for the building and defense of the developed socialist society in our dear fatherland of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Fighting men and commanders, workers and employees, servicemen of the reserve,

I offer you most cordial New Year greetings for 1986. I wish you and your families good health, happiness, and new successes in your most noble and responsible activity as armed defenders of the homeland.

In connection with the coming new year of 1986 I order that on 1 January 1986 at midnight there will be a festive display of fireworks in our homeland's capital of Sofia and in the towns of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

I wish you a happy new year for 1986!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

PRELIMINARY NATIONAL CENSUS RESULTS RELEASED

AU1319Sl Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 13 (BTA) -- At present, Bulgaria has a population of 8,942,976 people, including 4,427,040 men and 4,515,936 women. Since 1975 the average annual population growth has stood at 21,000 persons. These are the preliminary results of the census taken from December 4 through 12, 1985.

The released data delineate several demographic trends. One of these is the growth of the urban population: from 58 per cent in 1975 to 65 per cent in 1985, whereas the rural population is on the decrease.

In absolute figures, there is a downward tendency in the number of persons in productive age, while the percentage of the population over that age is going up: in 1975 23.6 per cent of the population were under productive age, 58 per cent were in productive age and 18.4 per cent were above that age. The respective figure for 1985 are 22.7 per cent, 56.1 per cent and 21.2 per cent.

Last year the economically active population numbered 4,800,000 people.

The announcement of the preliminary census results also cites certain data on the Bulgarian's educational level and on the housing stock.

In ten years the number of junior and senior college graduates has risen by 65 per cent. In 1975, 437,000 persons held such degrees, whereas in 1985 they were 719,000. The percentage of high school graduates has also risen within the overall number of the population, while the number of persons of lower educational level is decreasing.

As against 1975, the number of dwellings has gone up by 24 per cent to reach a total of 3,092,000.

AIMS OF U.S. 'ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN' EXAMINED

AU101054 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 86 p 7

[Article by Zdenek Porybny, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Washington: "They Were Waiting for a Pretext; the Aims of the Anti-Libyan Campaign in the United States" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Immediately after the terrorist attack on the Rome and Vienna airports on 27 December, the Pentagon began to plan the bombing of Libya. The selected targets include air-defense installations, oil refineries, and military facilities near the capital city of Tripoli.

As THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on Tuesday [7 January], Admiral Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, immediately called operational officers into service to prepare operations against Libya.

It is apparent that the U.S. military machinery has been waiting for the first pretext to be able to set in motion its previously prepared scenario of an armed intervention against that country, whose independent domestic and foreign policy has for a long time not been to the liking of the United States.

The Targets for Bombing Have Been Determined

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Pentagon has in the last few days drawn up specific plans for the bombing of Libyan territory with the giant B-52 aircraft, which were also deployed in bombing Hanoi some time ago; with F-111 bombers that are stationed on bases in Great Britain, and with fighter-bombers based on the Coral Sea aircraft carrier, which is heading for the Libyan coast. U.S. military aricraft stationed at the Sigonella base in Sicily are also prepared to join the operation. It is not known whether some of the cruise missiles deployed on the U.S. base at Comiso in Sicily are aimed at Libyan territory.

As these plans have given rise to massive protests in the whole Arab world, the White House has been forced to resort to maneuvering and to state that plans for an immediate military intervention of the Grenada style would be put off. However, it cannot be ruled out that this is just a veil of mist hiding preparations for an unexpected strike.

Part of the strategy consists of Reagan's demands for the imposition of an economic blockade against Libya, not only by the United States but, above all, by the West European countries. Economic contacts between the United States and Libya are already minimal, as a result of the introduction of U.S. economic sanctions against Libya during the first term of Reagan's presidency.

The American press quotes words of high-ranking Reagan administration officials to the effect that the White House intends to maintain the "military muscle on alert." THIS IS ALSO CONFIRMED BY THE STEPPED-UP ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN OF ALL MAJOR U.S. INFORMATION MEDIA, THE EVIDENT AIM OF WHICH IS TO PREPARE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC PSYCHOLOGICALLY FOR A NEW ADVENTURE. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ABC TELEVISION NETWORK CLAIMED MONDAY NIGHT THAT, ACCORDING TO ITS OWN SURVEY OF VIEWERS' OPINION, THE "ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS" (!!) IS IN FAVOR OF A MILITARY INTERVENTION AGAINST LIBYA.

An Israeli attack on Libya cannot be ruled out either. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on Tuesday, the Pentagon has offered Israel "military intelligence assistance" in the event of a military action. The experience of the recent Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis is warning enough.

Broader Intentions

We witness these days a nearly hysterical anti-Libyan campaign in the United States. This campaign is part of the global U.S. policy, whose aim is to intervene by all means in the internal affairs of countries pursuing a policy which does not suit Washington. The Reagan administration is misusing the indignation of the American public, aroused by the recent series of reprehensible terrorist acts, for gaining support for its own terrorist intentions at state level, aimed against countries such as Libya, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and Cuba.

But the present campaign has still another dimension. Extreme right-wing forces in the U.S. political spectrum, which resent the turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and the prospects for a return to the policy of detente, wish to turn all this against the Soviet Union, against the purpose of the November summit meeting in Geneva.

On Monday, the well-known anti-Soviet "hawk" RICHARD PERLE, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE U.S. MILITARY POLICY IN THE PENTAGON, PROVOCATIVELY DECLARED THAT, SUPPOSEDLY, "WORLD TERRORISM IS LINKED WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS ALLIES" and repeated the hackneyed and often refuted lies about the alleged training of terrorists in socialist countries. We should speak about these things more often in our media, he said in a television program. His boss, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, expressed himself in a similar way.

EDITORIAL ON U.S. 'AIRCRAFT CARRIER DIPLOMACY'

AU131357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Away With the Aircraft Carrier 'Diplomacy'"]

[Text] Only 10 days have elapsed since U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a New Year's message on Soviet television professed a sincere yearning for peace, goodwill, and endeavors for a peaceful solution of conflicts in the world. In this connection, he said that "secure and lasting peace requires that we to find peaceful solutions to military conflicts." He even proposed "several concrete steps which would help to resolve these conflicts." "I hope," he added, "that in 1986 we will achieve further progress in the endeavor to realize these objectives."

Only 10 days were enough and the words of the U.S. President did not pass the first test with deeds [sentence as published]. Reagan's peace-loving statement ended the same way many New Year's resolutions of Western politicians end.

The hysterical crusade of the current Washington government against Libya, in which is concentrated the longstanding displeasure of the United States with the anti-imperialist policy of the Libyan leadership, the menacing circle of 40 U.S. warships, ready for military intervention under a nonsenscial pretext; continuing the years-long economic boycott of Libya ad absurdum, including freezing Libyan property in U.S. banks -- all this again showed the true face of U.S. policy, the true face of the "endeavor" to contribute to the solution of the so-called regional conflicts, to a "secure and enduring peace."

For decades these have always been the same big power claims to world hegemony, the same imperia' ambitions connected with opposition to social progress, to any manifestation of independence from imperialism, to searching for one's own way of development and independent decisionmaking. It is still the same morbid egoism with which the United States has been usurping the right to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states, dictate its will to them, and intimidate and blackmail everyone who does not obediently submit to the notions of what is good and what is bad -- for the United States, of course.

Already dozens of states have tasted the fruits of this policy in the years following World War II -- with the most terrible consequences, especially for the people on the Korean and Indochinese peninsulas. The symbol of its recent practice is the tragic fate of the small Caribbean island Grenada, against whose revolutionary government President Reagan sent invasion troops armed to the teeth in October 1983. One still has very much fresh in memory the brutal way in which the U.S. Navy shelled the coast of troubled Lebanon. American militarists would like without the least consideration to employ the same methods also against Nicaragua, Angola, and similar places. The world is now being informed that the U.S. President "reserves for himself the right" to a military intervention against Libya, whose anti-imperialist-oriented policy has been a thorn in his side for a long time now.

Power instead of diplomacy, and sometimes even instead of elementary common sense, only nurtures and kindles conflicts. The old, futile, many times repudiated and condemned "gunboat" policy, born in the past century, is at present -- in an unchanged form -- the "aircraft carrier" policy. In the postwar period, the United States has deployed them in more than 100 conflicts to assert its objectives. Today U.S. aircraft carriers are realistically menacing Libya.

At the same time, the United States is endeavoring with ever increasing tenacity to drag its allies into asserting its imperialist interests. Its firmest support are the fascist and racist regimes in Chile, Pakistan, the Republic of South Africa, and South Korea -- who have the full trust of the United States, and who can in the course of the realization of U.S. objectives also "stir up their own soup."

That, understandably, also applies to America's NATO allies. Although they are, in their anticommunism, in class solidarity with U.S. imperialism, nevertheless they are not willing to participate in all gambles. That showed and shows in their attitude toward a number of hotbeds of tension in the world -- toward Nicaragua, toward the situation in the Middle East, and now toward the U.S. provocations against Libya, and also in their attitudes toward many U.S. orders and bans, sanctions, boycotts, and embargoes in the economic sphere.

Any U.S. imperial vagary might escalate into a bloody war conflict in the present day world, the more so since we live in a world in which everything is closely intertwined more than ever before, and a conflict could easily spread from a local to a global one. Therefore, it is ever more difficult to find obedient allies in such a case.

At the same time, one should not forget that an ever increasing part of mankind, the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which have freed themselves from colonial dependence, are striving for dignified life, for the right to decide their fate themselves, to chose their own, independent path of development, regardless of the wishes and notices of the Washington generals and politicians.

At the same time, it is beyond any doubt that the improvement of the international situation is to a considerable extent connected with the elimination of the existing conflicts and averting the rise of new hotbeds of war anywhere in the world.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community fully respect this necessity. Many times they stressed, and with practical deeds demonstrated, that they are prepared to constructively cooperate and contribute to the elaboration of just and honest political solutions to the situation on hotbeds of international tensions.

There is no doubt that the realities of the present day world are at profound variance with the hegemonistic ambitions of the United States.

JAKES ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC POLICY

LD131521 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation today organized a seminar on the conclusions reached by the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the topical tasks of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia. He analyzed the fundamental factors of the formation of the national income in the future 5-year plan and ways and forms of securing them. He stressed that the center of gravity of the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy lies primarily in the consistent acceleration of scientific and technological progress, closer integration in the international socialist economic system, and the persistent reduction of the energy-raw material-and production material-intensiveness in production. In this connection he also singled out the indispensable role played by working people's initiative and appreciated the contribution of its further upsurge in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ. From the viewpoint of the new 5-year plan, 1986 will be a key year, Milos Jakes said. He stressed that it was essential to mobilize forces for the systematic fulfillment of the plan and that one decidedly cannot permit attempts to reduce the exacting tasks set for the current year.

Jaromir Obzina, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, dealt with the main guidelines for scientific and technological progress in the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and in the outlook up to the year 2000. He also pointed out the exceptional importance for Czechoslovakia of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA states for the period of up to the year 2000, and outlined Czechoslovakia's participation in it.

Minister Vladimir Janza, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia, briefed lecturers of the CPCZ Central Committee about the perfection of management and planning of the national economy in the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

During the final discussion at the seminar, which was chaired by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, the participants talked about some findings and problems in fulfilling the topical tasks of the intensification of the Czechoslovak national economy.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION, UPBRINGING

AU081601 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 7 January carries on page 1 a 1,600-word editorial, entitled "To Educate and To Train." It begins by pointing out that the further advance of the society of developed socialism depends on its shaping and training people to have a "crystallized professional, moral, and ideological profile," as demanded by the needs of social practice and everyday life. This, the paper says, presupposes the unity of educational and upbringing activity and is valid for the entire phase of building socialism, but particularly now.

One of the most significant and emphatic demands of the present, the paper continues, is to creatively develop all aspects of the existing education and upbringing system, so that the work of schools and all institutions, including the family, would express the unity of the teaching, educational, and upbringing activity. "The purpose of upbringing activity, even at the lowest level, in the elementary school, is to help grasp reality, to create one's own opinion on it, and gradually to take an active part in the process of transforming it," the editorial states. "However, as any kind of human activity, even this one is not without problems and many internal contradictions. In implementing it one must, above all, avoid using inadequate forms of upbringing. This applies particularly, but not exclusively, to the instructional process. Perhaps it sounds like a paradox, but the impact of upbringing and education in humanitarian-historical subjects, above all in the higher grades of the elementary school, quite often lags behind practice." A far more intensive cooperation of pedagogues, psychologists, and even philosophers is needed, the paper stresses, because the "trends to pass on in an objectivist way" knowledge and abstract methods still prevails. "We do not always know how to cope with the contradictions which emerge as a consequence of our youth being highly informed through the mass communications media," and how to make use of this in the educational and upbringing process, the editorial says.

Particular attention must be devoted to young workers, it continues to say, and to apprentices. A number of measures adopted for this purpose are aimed at deepening their general theoretical and professional training and at linking them to the secondary school system. In the past, graduation from a secondary school also meant a maturity of opinions and of world outlook; however, the paper points out, "experience shows that secondary school graduates, particularly those of vocational schools, are insufficiently mature in their world outlook and in their way of thinking, and that their attitudes in life are apolitical and indifferent."

The paper then notes the increasing demands placed on graduates from university-level schools in connection with the rapid progress in science and technology and with the increasingly complicated and dynamic social development, and the increasing need to link university instruction with practice more emphatically and effectively. The needed, truly radical, changes enhance the demands placed on university teachers who, the paper underscores, must link the knowledge of their own discipline with the knowledge of problems in related disciplines, but also with "a deep grasp of Marxist-Leninist theory and dialectic-materialist methodology; they must have a broad cultural outlook and also know how to work with the people and how to win them for participation in creating the values of socialism."

The most important task at present is to flexibly and creatively develop the entire upbringing and education system so as to increasingly link its contents and organizational structure with life and with social practice, and thus enable it to react immediately and effectively to the needs and demands of the developed socialist society, the paper states. This task can be resolved solely through a comprehensive and coordinated approach of all interested institutions and people.

"The demand for professional and ideological crystallization of opinions and for a constant improvement of the profile of a teacher of the socialist school is becoming enormously topical," the paper continues. "More than ever before, the need for unity of pedagogical skill, scientific erudition, and engagement in public and political life is becoming increasingly prominent. This is inseparably connected with the ever more exacting criteria for the selection of teachers and with their systematic professional and political education."

The editorial then points out that "considerable reserves exist in the sphere of management work. We frequently speak of the essential need to improve the quality of this work in all its aspects, from the agencies of school administration up to the managements of individual schools. "But one must fight more energetically against tendencies to be satisfied with merely average study results, which also mean only average, uncreative knowledge, one must also use better methods in working with talented students, and strive to overcome the opinion that, in practical life, nobody asks about the grades one got during the studies. Likewise, the paper continues, one must further work out the system of developing the knowledge and abilities of students with excellent grades, in view of the paradox that university graduates with excellent prerequisites for creative scientific work are often "lost" in practice and are unable to continue developing their talents.

The paper concludes by saying that the purpose of significant changes in the contents and organization of the school system which are being gradually realized is to harmonize the upbringing and education of the young generation with the current and future needs of the country's national economy, R&D progress, and social practice.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isodoro Malmierca Peoli stopped for a short visit in the CSSR today. At a meeting with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, they examined the present state of the successfully developing cooperation between the two countries and expressed identical views on the main international issues.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO NORWAY

LD141013 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today left on an official visit to Norway. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was seen off by Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and other ministry officials.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO GDR ON WEISS DEATH

LD080030 Prague CTK in English 1849 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Prague, Jan 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent Premier of the German Democratic Republic Willi Stoph a telegram of condolences on the death of GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss.

HUSAK'S ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED IN BIRTHDAY PROGRAM

LD101446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Feature" marking 73d birthday of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR]

[Excerpts] Not long ago, on 22 May 1984, we all witnessed the election of the president of the CSSR. The deputies of the Federal Assembly -- and through them all of us -- unanimously gave their voices for the third time to Comrade Gustav Husak. His election to the highest office in this state proceeded from a deep knowledge of the lifelong work of Comrade Gustav Husak and his activity in high party, state, and public offices.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, in his speech at Vladislav Hall of the Prague Castle, defined the character of Comrade Husak when he said that his main features are a high standard of education and extensive life experience, which are the source of his statesman's wisdom, deliberation, and firmness in the implementation of the program targets of the CPCZ in the internal and external policies of our state.

He has been involved in the activity of the party since his youth. He started working politically in a revolutionary youth movement. He joined the CPCZ in 1933 when he started to study at the law faculty of Commenius University in Bratislava. When the Communist Party was banned and the republic was torn, he worked in the illegal organizations of the CPSL. In the summer of 1943, Comrade Gustav Husak, with Karol Schmidke and Laco Novomesky, created the fifth illegal leadership of the CPSL. The party tasked him to play a key part in the creation of the top nationwide unified resistance center -- the Slovak National Council. He was the coauthor of its program. He was one of the prominent organizers and figures in the Slovak National Uprising and in the first stage of the Czechoslovak national and democratic revolution that occured in Slovakia territory freed by the uprising.

After the liberation, Comrade Husak took part as a senior party and state official in the implementation of the Kosice government program and in the fight to change the national democratic revolution into a socialist revolution. He played a major part in settling the political crisis in Slovakia in the autumn of 1947 and in bringing about the victory of the working people in February 1948.

Even in the most trying part of his life, when as a result of prefabricated accusations he was gradually stripped of all his state and party ranks, arrested, and unlawfully sentenced, Comrade Husak remained strong and faithful to his communist convictions. In 1963 he was politically and civically rehabilitated.

In 1968 Comrade Husak was consistently fighting for finding a principled way out of the crisis in the party and the society on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. The election of Comrade Husak to the office of first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee at the Central Committee session in April 1969 marked the beginning of basic change in the policy of the party and the formation of its new leadership.

Comrade Gustav Husak has made a great personal contribution to the CPCZ again becoming the leading political force in Czechoslovak society, to the defeat of the rightwing, antisocialist forces, and to the speedy consolidation of our homeland's situation.

The CPCZ started again on the path of upward development, strengthening its friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. This made the approval of the program of construction of advanced socialist society in our country possible at the 14th congress of the CPCZ in May 1971. This program was elaborated further at the 15th and the 16th party congresses.

Comrade Gustav Husak was elected general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Since 1971 he has also held the office of the chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, and in 1975 he was elected president of the republic for the first time.

His party and state activity is marked by care for improving the living standard of the peoples and cordial, nonformalistic comradely relation to all people of our society.

The daily responsible and multifaceted activity of Comrade Gustav Husak is aimed at securing the social and economic development of our homeland, deepening socialist democracy, and strengthening the defense capability. He also gives great attention to international events. There is no significant area of the life of our society to which he does not give his attention. In dealing with party and state affairs, he puts particular emphasis on improving the standard of living of the people and strengthening their social security.

The workers of our country are well aware that the results we have achieved in the 15 years since the 14th CPCZ Congress are indivisibly linked with the person of Comrade Husak and with his work in the highest party and state offices. Comrade Husak takes care that the quality of management and organizational activity of party, state, economic, and social organs should continually improve in harmony with new needs. He emphasized this once again at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which decided on convening the 17th congress of the party. He emphasized the need for speeding up the developmental dynamism of our economy, for faster progress in implementing the development of science and technology, and for participation in the international socialist integration. A great opportunity for the deepening of cooperation with socialist countries is also provided by the program of long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union up to the year 2000, signed by Comrade Gorbachev and Husak in May 1985, and similar documents entered into with other socialist states.

Comrade Husak and the highest party and state organs give great attention to securing conditions of peace for the life of our people. Under the leadership of the CPCZ, the international standing of our state, its independence, and its security have been strengthened further. Czechoslovakia fully supports the peace policy of the Soviet Union, which plays a decisive part in humanity being able to look forward to its future with greater certainty. It was a great honor for the Czechoslovak SR and its people that the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states after the Geneva talks between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan took place in our capital city. The clear standpoint of the allied socialist states -- that their goal is removing the danger of a nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing its spread to space, and securing the transition to actual disarmament measures which would lead to the strengthening of world peace -- was again heard from Prague.

The life of Comrade Gustav Husak is the fruitful life of a revolutionary. It is completely linked with the work and struggle of the CPCZ and the international communist movement and with modern history of our nations and the Czechoslovak state. Comrade Husak is one of those who linked all their life's wishes and hopes with the progressive effort of our people in the ideals of socialism and communism.

HONECKER HOLDS NEW YEAR RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATS

LD132052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1241 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received at the official seat of the Council of State at Marx-Engels Square on 13 January the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, and accepted their New Year congratulations, linked with best wishes for 1986.

In the course of the festive reception friendly talks took place among Erich Honecker and other GDR figures and the heads of the diplomatic missions.

The reception was attended on behalf of the GDR by the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber; Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, LDPD chairman; Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, NDPD chairman; and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, DBD chairman; as well as SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidates Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinskiy, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Margarete Mueller, and Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and other figures.

Honecker Address

LD131854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin 13 Jan (ADN) -- The address of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the New Year reception for the diplomatic corps in Berlin on 13 January:

Comrade Doyen, Your Excellencies, dear comrades and friends: For your greetings and best wishes for the New Year, Comrade Doyen, and all members of the diplomatic corps, I thank you most cordially.

Behind us is a further year of peace in Europe and thus a good year. Nevertheless, although there was important progress toward a change for the better, the dangers to peace were not banned, the sharpened situation in the world was not defused.

At the start of the New Year, the peoples expect of all those who carry political responsibility to work wholeheartedly to ensure that the danger of nuclear destruction be averted and peace safeguarded. Not least, hopes rest on the results of the Geneva meeting between the leading representatives of the USSR and United States. This laid the foundation for a dialogue calculated to bring about a change for the better.

Above all mankind expects rhetoric to be followed by relevant deeds. It eagerly expects solutions which will stop the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to space. In the vital interests of the people, this opportunity for a new, lasting detente must not be wasted.

Politicans holding various views have agreed that the key to international security cannot be found by amassing piles of the newest weapons.

This has given the peoples confidence. In our time, statesmanlike wisdom must be linked to understanding, for a new approach to international politics. In the nuclear age the course of peaceful coexistence is more than ever a common-sense necessity. Whether we like one another or not, we must learn to live with and get along with each other.

The GDR, as you know, has undertaken great efforts in order to help bring about an improved international situation. This political dialogue, based on insights into the realities of the 20th century now coming to a close, we consider to be the way to set benchmarks for more security and predictability between states.

Last year's experiences have confirmed that those forces that do not close themselves to the people's concern for peace and that are willing to change the present dangerous world situation for the better have gained in importance. However, this can be achieved only when all states, great and small, do their share for peace and peaceful cooperation; when they, as it were, cooperate in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Situated at the dividing line of two social and alliance systems, the GDR is prepared to join every step which will lead to a lessening of military confrontation while safeguarding parity and equal security for all. Together with her allies, the socialist German state has put forward these far-reaching proposals, the last occasion being the Sofia declaration of the Warsaw Pact.

Its committed work can also be recognized by the initiatives it has adopted for lessening military confrontation in the center of Europe, whether involving chemical or nuclear weapons. It would be desirable for these initiatives to fall on fertile soil so that the seed of trust may flourish. Whether at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, in Stockholm, or at the Vienna negotiations, we consider results through negotiations necessary and possible. We are working for them on the path of the conciliation of interests.

In the present, extraordinarily responsible period, when intentions and political statements must be translated into concrete decisions, the GDF stands by its word to do everything for peace. In this we never forget that our peace activities include supporting the fight of the peoples against colonialism, racism, apartheid, and other forms of oppression.

It fills us with concern when other peoples, by means of force and blackmail, are denied the right to determine their own fate and thus their own path of development. This applies to the Libyan people. Accordingly, conflict situations and quarrels between states must be settled peacefully in all regions of the world. Above all the emergence of new, dangerous areas of tension must be nipped in the bud. In the interest of world peace everything must be done to overcome the acute threat to peace and security today, especially in the Mediterranean region, and in the Middle East.

The 11th SED Congress will be convened in just a few months. It will deliberate and decide on the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. In this we continue the proven economic and social policy which benefits the people. The workers, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, all the workers of our country are performing great feats of creative work, in an atmosphere of firm alliance between party and people.

This obliges us all the more to ensure that all the material and intellectual values created through their diligence are not destroyed by war. In this we know we are united with the overwhelming majority of states in the international community, whose thinking and acting in this "International Peace Year 1986," proclaimed by the 40th UN General Assembly, is aimed at consolidating the foundations of peace and security in the world.

Comrade Doyen, Your Excellencies, I thank you for you personal contribution to the development of relations between the GDR and the states you represent here. The GDR is ever ready to deepen relations with all the states which you represent in our mutual interest and for the benefit of peace.

Our concern is to strengthen and develop fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other states of the socialist community and with all socialist countries.

The friendly cooperation in solidarity with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which so clearly work for peace, disarmament, and development, will always take an important place in our foreign policy.

According to the principles of peaceful coexistence the GDR will strive to develop its relations with states with different social orders. Based on the Helsinki Final Act we consider therse relations to be a contribution to improving the international climate, especially on the European Continent, which today more than ever before requires security and cooperation.

I would ask you to convey to your heads of state, governments and peoples, on the occasion of the New Year, my best wishes and greetings.

I cordially thank you, Comrade Doyen, for your words of appreciation and the good wishes addressed to the people of the GDR.

To you, Your Excellencies, comrades, and friends, as well as to your families, I wish a healthy, successful and peaceful 1986.

Honecker, Braeutigam Talk

LD131339 Hamburg DPA in German 1259 GMT 13 Jan

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 13 Jan (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, the GDR state and party leader, sees very good prospects overall for the futher development of German-German relations. During the chairman of the Council of State's New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps in East Berlin, he said today in a short converstion with the head of the FRG's permanent representation, Secretary of State Hans Otto Braeutigam, that in his oponion the relations between the two states are developing well. They could, of course, be developing better in many sectors but, all told, there are very good prospects for everything in 1986. Braeutigam expressed his agreement with this observation, adding that there is a great deal of work to be done. At the top of the list is certainly and active contribution to the securing of peace.

The conversation, which lasted about 2 minutes, was angled toward American plans for missile defense in space, and directed straight at the FRG. Honecker closed it with the sentence: "Yes, I hope that you will not sign the SDI program."

FRG'S TERBORG ADVOCATES 'NORMAL RELATIONS'

LD092132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jan (ADN) -- The delegation from the SPD Bundestag group wants to use its meetings in the GDR to help bring about normal relations between the FRG Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber, delegation head Margitta Terborg said in Berlin on 9 January.

She told GDR and foreign journalists that while mutually respecting the different social systems, ways must be sought to deepen contacts among the two countries' deputies.

The SPD group out forward the view that a further relaxation and normalization of the situation in central Europe is possible only if the disastrous arms race is halted and steps toward disarmament taken.

In their talks in the GDR the delegation made no secret of the fact that the SPD opposes the U.S. space armament program, SDI, Margitta Terborg said. Her party still has a lively interest in the creation of a zone free of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons in central Europe. All the preconditions must be established to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil.

Referring to journalists' questions about GDR citizenship, Margitta Terborg said the SPD proceeds on the basis that "we respect the GDR and we respect it as a state."

The delegation leader said she was impressed by the openness with which they were given an insight into the problems of young people in the GDR.

BENEFITS OF SCI-TECH APPLICATIONS CITED

AU311437 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 85 p 3

["Figures, Facts, and Trends; Increasing Benefits From Science and Technology"]

[Text] The top-priority issue in our economic strategy is accelerating scientific-technological progress and speedily utilizing it. For quite some time now such progress has been the most important productivity factor in the GDR's national economy. Thus the application of science and technology is the starting point and the main method of intensification.

Therefore, extensive means from the state budget and the funds of enterprises and combines are supplied for this purpose every year. In 1985 financial expenditure for science and technology amounted to about 4.7 percent of the national income. This is a value which corresponds internationally to the level of developed industrial countries.

The following facts show which benefits are derived from these expenditures:

-- In 1981-84 about 2.2 billion working hours were saved due to the application of scientific-technological results and to scientific work organization. This demonstrates a considerable increase in labor productivity. The full extent of such progress in intensification is shown by the following: During the above-mentioned period national income increased by about 19 percent, while the number of working people in the production sectors rose by only 2.3 percent. Had the production level been constant, the achieved national income increase would have required an additional 1.4 million employees.

-- Over the past year, until the end of October, 41,000 new products, methods, and technical processes were introduced into production. This gave rise to the preconditions for manufacturing products at a value of M18 billion with higher labor productivity, efficiency, and quality during the current plan year. The number of patent applications rose by about 55 percent from 1981 to 1984.

-- In the middle of this year, more than 46,500 industrial robots were used in the national economy. In 1981 there were 13,680.

The 1986 national economic plan once more sets important targets in science and technology, for which the largest amount of money to date is available: a total of M11.6 billion from the state budget and enterprise and combine funds.

A rate of 28 percent is envisaged for production renewal, which will help achieve a considerable further production increase and reduce specific production input per unit of national income by 2.2 percent. At the same time it will raise produced national income by 4.4 percent. The specific input of rolled steel should be reduced by 515,000 metric tons, copper by 2,800 metric tons, aluminum by 9,600 metric tons, and cement by 368,000 metric tons.

-- Science and technology are to save 507.5 million working hours and reduce work hardships for 86,600 working people.

-- Over the next year 500 work stations for computer-aided production preparation will be established. All combines must provide examples of application in their parent enterprise. With these new scientific-technological solutions, productivity will visibly increase in construction preparation and construction.

In all of this, man remains the main productive force. His knowledge, skills, and experiences are decisive for speedy development in science and technology. The intellectual potential of the GDR supplies good preconditions:

-- In 1984 73.5 out of 1,000 working people in the socialist economy had university degrees and 131.6 were graduates of technical schools.

-- More than 200,000 people are working in research and development. In 1986 their number will increase by 5.6 percent.

-- Next year one out of two scientists and researchers in the Academy of Sciences and the universities will cooperate with combines on the basis of economic contracts. We thus take decisive steps to utilize our intellectual potential even more efficiently in the future.

1985 STATISTICS FOR BEZIRK-ADMINISTERED INDUSTRY

AU091555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan p 1 ["For the 11th SED Party Congress -- 1985 a Particularly Successful Year in the GDR National Economy"]

[Excerpt] In the bezirk-administered industry the following increase for every working day in net production and the production of manufactured products for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved (in percent):

	Net Production	Manufactured Goods for the Population	Reduction in Prime Costs
Capital city of Berlin	13.8	6.6	3.1
Cottbus	11.3	3.7	2.6
Dresden	11.9	4.1	1.9
Erfurt	13.8	3.9	2.0
Frankfurt	10.4	5.2	3.0
Gera	13.7	3.6	3.0
Halle	13.0	3.2	2.7
Karl-Marx-Stadt	12.1	2.4	2.5
Leipzig	10.2	3.4	2.9
Magdeburg	16.9	3.5	2.8
Neubrandenburg	11.0	3.5	1.3
Potsdam	13.3	6.6	2.3
Rostock	10.3	7.1	1.4
Schwerin	15.9	3.3	2.0
Suhl	13.5	5.1	2.0

'FIRST STEPS' TAKEN TOWARD U.S.-USSR COEXISTENCE

AU131752 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial article by Janos Elek: "The Art of Coexis.ence"]

[Text] A Soviet guest conductor conducted a concert of the famous New York Philharmonic Orchestra in New York this week. A U.S. children's theater gave very successful performances in Moscow. The successes and the guests were received with loud applause in both cities. After a break of many years, these are small but good news items about Soviet-U.S. relations. They are weak but encouraging signs, for there are an increasing number of such signs and it is not true that "nothing depends on them." They are still not representative signals, but perhaps they will become so soon.

Loud applause, however, is still rather premature. The really great performance has hardly begun and the text of the dialogue is largely unwritten. The audience is expecting the unfolding developments with considerable excitement and concern; it does not, and cannot know, whether it will see a happy final disentanglement.

The Soviet Union and the United States made the first steps on a long road at the Geneva summit. After years of increasingly dangerous deterioration in relations, the November days brought new tones and new goals. The two strongest military powers in the world, the leading states of the two most important military alliances, and the owners of the two greatest nuclear arsenals agreed that, in order to assure mutual survival, a nuclear war must be avoided by all means; no one should strive to achieve superiority in power; and equality and equal security are indispensable in settling relations. "We must learn the great art of coexistence," as the first man in the Soviet leadership put it.

The "fireside" summit's negotiations, conducted in a good atmosphere in a civilized tone but also containing arguments, did not and could not bring solution to the most important issues. The agreements that will most probably require compromises and will guarantee really reduced armaments, really greater confidence, and a perceptibly more secure peace will have to be worked out this year and in the following years. This will not be achieved automatically or without struggle. The Soviet Union is looking for a partner in the United States for implementing great and common interests -- a partner, however, which in following its own interests will always also take into consideration and respect the interests of the other side.

Prior to Geneva, a long struggle had been going on in the U.S. Administration on how, if at all, to talk to Moscow. According to one very dangerous position, the financially and technologically rich United States should attempt to attain superiority in military power, and, once possessing such superiority, to dictate to the Soviet Union the conditions of coexistence. The other opinion that takes into consideration at least a part of the realities considers the power of the Soviet Union as a fact demanding adjustment; recognizes, although unwillingly and not happily, that it is possible to guarantee the security of the United States only by accepting the need for equal security for the Soviet Union, by a strategic balance. Last year's round in the clash between the tempting wishes and the compelling reality was won -- although not hands down -- by the side urging dialogue. The tough right wing, however, will not leave the Washington scene this year and will not give up the idea of a counterattack.

The first great test of the year will start next week. The Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on halting the arms race on earth and avoiding the militarization of space will continue next week. The President and the general secretary agreed at their meeting that these talks must be accelerated.

However, concerning the most important issue, the militarization of space, no change in the U.S. position can be seen so far. According to the director of the "star wars" program, General James Abrahamson, research is advancing "at a fantastic speed." If everything goes according to plan, he said, the first installations could be deployed in space much earlier than expected. We have no reason to share his enthusiasm; we would hope that "if everything goes all right" there will no "star war" weapons at all and our world, extremely dangerous as it is, will not be made even more so.

Besides, according to Western experts, the highly advertised successes of the program are extremely questionable and the reports of success represent, last but not least, a wish to ease the fast mobilization of further funds necessary for the project. The greater the amount of money invested in this Strategic Defense Initiative, the smaller the chance for anyone to hold back the deployment of this superdangerous "superweapon."

Sometimes the small get a share of big money -- even literally. A 7-year-old U.S. girl, Kria Sakakeeny, for example, received $200 for a television commercial representing "star wars" as a "peace shield." The fact that the various types of weapons are allegedly "clean," not nuclear, is also part of the several-hundred-billion-dollar political advertising campaign plan. This was asserted by the President in a series of statements. However, it is a fact that a weapon which destroys its target with the help of X-ray lasers receives its energy from a nuclear explosion. A considerable number of experts believe that this is the type of weapon whose development requires further nuclear tests and that this is the main reason why the United States refuses even to consider the Soviet Union's proposal to ban nuclear tests. It seems that the President's statements broadcast by the BBC and published by IZVESTIYA about U.S. willingness to share this system with other countries including the Soviet Union served mostly advertising purposes. According to Secretary of Defense Weinberger in December, the President never said anything like that. He did say it, though, even if the officials affected did not take it seriously. The Soviet Union, however, took and is taking the "star war" program seriously. The Soviet Union regards this program as a danger that would start a new arms race, would prevent an agreement on the reduction of existing nuclear weapons, and would necessarily call forth a Soviet response. This, however, is not a goal but would be a necessity, and the Soviet Union has made several proposals to avoid it. It is now the turn of the U.S. side in Geneva next week.

The elimination of tensions deriving from regional conflicts is the other great test of the "art of coexistence." From Afghanistan to South Africa, from the Middle East to Central America, the world is living with a series of local battles that constantly threaten to plunge even the powers outside the area into the conflict. The two leading powers have totally different, mainly opposing, views about these conflicts, their causes, and the possibilities of solving them. The Soviet Union does not oppose a dialogue on these subjects if the debate serves to discover the roads leading to settling these conflicts. At the same time, the Soviet Union does not agree to having its negotiating partner judge and "punish" only on the basis of its own interests and without restraint, to having it create economic blockades, finance counterrevolutionaries, or even supply them with weapons, for instance in Nicaragua. This behavior is very traditional and does not much reflect the Geneva agreement that a new policy is also needed for solving regional conflicts.

The new year has inherited old problems. No wonder everything we waited for for a good 6 years did not take place in a few weeks. Still, although with contradications and slowly, something new has begun, something whose greater achievements we would gladly urge but whose smaller results must not be underestimated. The two sides are talking about the development of economic, cultural, and scientific relations; the two countries are reciprocally opening new consulates; mutual flights are being renewed; tourism is expanding -- the list is long.

The expanding relations mean increased interdependence, and this can stabilize the political dialogue. Last year at the Geneva summit the two sides succeeded in attaining precisely as much as could be expected under existing circumstances. Although there is still no exact date agreed upon, we know that a new dialogue will take place in Washington this year. Until then it is in the interest not only of these two countries that, following the "first step" in Geneva, as many results as possible should be attained there, results that are plans for the future as well as facts that bring perceptible improvement in the present. The process that began in Geneva must advance. It is compulsory that the art of coexistence be learned.

TERRORISM 'PRETEXT' FOR ANTI-LIBYAN MEASURES

AU101153 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jan 86 p 2

[B.S.-signed article: "Our Commentator Writes"]

[Text] Objective analysts regard the "punitive measures" announced against Libya and the U.S. naval deployment along the Libyan coast as signs of U.S. preparations for armed intervention in the Mediterranean area which is already in a state of explosive tension. The planned military action might have serious consequences that can hardly be foreseen. It is not by chance that the U.S. allies in Western Europe are also urging restraint and are reluctant to follow the U.S. example and to openly support the demonstration of force.

Washington tries to justify the hysterical campaign which is degenerating into military threats by connecting it with international terrorism and the recent attacks carried out at the Vienna and Rome airports. However, U.S. imperialism has been in conflict with the Libyan revolutionary system since its coming into existence in 1969, since Libya seized control of the U.S. oil interests and closed the biggest U.S. military base in North Africa, Wheelus Field. Besides, the current U.S. naval deployment along the Libyan coast is not the first, nor have the earlier U.S. provocations carried out in the Gulf of Sidra been forgotten. As far as economic sanctions are concerned, the U.S. President has already "punished" Libya in 1982 and in 1985. Only 2 months ago, THE WASHINGTON POST disclosed that the CIA had been given the green light to murder Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, but overthrowing the Libyan system has been a part of U.S. efforts for a long time.

The attempts of U.S. propaganda to persuade the world that the United States has taken the current measures because of Al-Qadhdhafi's particular methods are in vain, given that the United States placed under a blockade the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua which differs in many ways from the Libyan leadership and given that the U.S. deployed its Marines against the independent Grenada. It is obvious that in each case we are talking about countries which are against the so-called new global strategy, the U.S. imperialist doctrine.

As far as the really necessary struggle against terrorism is concerned, this struggle is also supported by Hungary. Washington uses the terrorist actions as a pretext instead of promoting the elimination of the hotbed of terrorism in the Middle East by giving up its support of Israeli expansion which harms Arab rights. Our world, which is extremely tense in any case, would take it as a general relief if the U.S. Administration were to act in the spirit of the intentions declared in Geneva -- something that the Soviet Union has again firmly pointed out -- and if it took into consideration the Western warnings to exercise sober self-restraint and the sharp protest of the Arab and Islamic countries that stand in solidarity with Libya.

USSR'S ANTONOV ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC MEETING

LD140028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] USSR Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov has arrived in Budapest. He is the USSR cochairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Mixed Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. Aleksey Antonov is participating in the scheduled session of the committee at the invitation of Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian cochairman of the committee. Boris Balmont, minister of the machine tool and toolmaking industry, Vladimir Listov, minister of the chemical industry, and Aleksey Petrishchev, minister for the production of mineral fertilizers, are also members of the Soviet delegation.

VARKONYI REVIEWS 1985 DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENTS

LD100017 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1955 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi on "Panorama" program by unidentified presenter; date, place not specified; live or recorded; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] Apart from economic trends and changes in the foreign market, the man in the street is understandably concerned by movements and currents in world politics. So how does Budapest view the processes taking place in world politics? Our guest is Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi:

[Question] 1985 was a busy year for Hungarian diplomacy. It is enough to mention here Janos Kadar's visit to Great Britain and that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited Budapest. What will 1986 bring to Hungarian diplomacy?

[Varkonyi] Well, these were not the only visits. I would emphasize primarily Janos Kadar's visit to the USSR and his meeting with Comrade Gorbachev. And his visit to Great Britain was, naturally, of great importance. Apart from these visits he also met Comrades Husak and Honecker. Comrade Losonczi also had an international program. He paid a visit to Africa; to Angola and Zimbabwe.

[Question] I presume the Hungarian foreign minister was not idle either in 1985?

[Varkonyi] Let us keep things in order, with the visits of the comrade prime minister. He made very important visits to Austria, Yugoslavia, and Japan. Of course there were also foreign ministerial consultations. I cannot really tell you how many, because I can not only recall the meetings held in Budapest or in other countries, I could also give an account of those very fast and effective discussions which can be conducted at international conferences and international meetings with the counterparts participating there. These are very useful, exceptionally businesslike and good discussions. They serve not only to strengthen personal contacts but to develop bilateral ties. And there were many of these in the last year, too.

[Question] I suppose that such a meeting is significant not just while it is taking place but afterward. We have already referred to Shultz's visit to Budapest.

[Varkonyi] I would like to say at this point that the U.S. secretary of state returned my previous official visit to Washington of 2 years ago.

This visit gave us an opportunity to talk about international issues, naturally, where on a large number of questions we hold conflicting or differing views. But in spite of that, we were able to hold a very useful exchange of views on these issues as well. Also, regarding the very wide range of bilateral relations, Comrades Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar received Mr Shultz. These were also very useful discussions in the sense that Hungarian-U.S. relations -- inter-state relations -- have to be further developed. A willingness for this was demonstrated by both sides. And the continuation of this, of course, will be demonstrated in the coming years, too. So I consider this visit to have been a useful one.

[Question] The past years have been rather chilly in international diplomacy. I could even talk of a "frosty period," but this did not prevent the diplomacy of Hungary and that of several small countries from making use of every available opportunity.

[Varkonyi] We have tried, together with our allies during the course of our synchronized foreign policy activities, to make use of all available opportunities to maintain a dialogue with the leading circles of countries with a different social system than ours, and also with other leading political circles of these countries. This is in order to contribute to the maintenance of the dialogue and the establishment of normal relations, to the emergence of a better atmosphere and better international climate, in which it becomes perhaps slightly easier for the superpowers to sit down at the negotiating table. Because the fact is that the decisive factor of the international situation is the relationship between the USSR and the United States. Everyone knows this.

[Question] Looking at it from our point of view, has anything happened in Geneva?

[Varkonyi] Well, if I think back to the points decided by the party's 13th congress in March last year, to the tasks outlined for Hungarian diplomacy and Hungarian foreign political activity, our most important task outlined there, very briefly, was to secure the most favorable international conditions possible for the domestic building of socialism. This was the goal earlier as well; this is what we tried to carry out. And this remains our fundamental goal and the moving force of our activities. So if I look at the changes that have taken place in the international situation as a consequence of this summit meeting, relations between the USSR and the United States certainly improved somewhat, and the international climate has certainly become somewhat milder. Consequently, the international conditions in which we work for realizing our own goals have improved marginally.

[Question] Marginally. By a wide margin or a narrow one?

[Varkonyi] I would say marginally.

[Question] I understand.

[Varkonyi] We do not have to go into nuances over this issue. I would say that we should still not cherish illusions in this regard. They agreed on very important issues. Let me quote from the joint communique. The leaders of both sides, that is to say the Soviet Union and the United States, acknowledged that nuclear war is inconceivable; a nuclear world war cannot be fought and for this reason it cannot be started. And every kind of armed conflict must be avoided between the two superpowers. This is a very good thing. Both of them said this separately. But that they declared this together, this has given it a further big emphasis and can fill the world with confidence.

The other thing is that both sides were agreed that they do not strive for superiority over the other. This is also a significant agreement. But it will have to be adhered to. It is a significant agreement. The Soviet Union has made huge efforts; in order that the atmosphere of the Geneva summit should be satisfactory, it took a whole series of unilateral measures. It made very concrete and radical proposals in regard to the reduction of armaments. And if I think back to Comrade Gorbachev's statements, when he said, for example, that it is not in our interest that the United States should be weaker than the Soviet Union -- that is to say we will not permit a superiority either, but neither is it in our interest that it should live under weaker conditions of security, because that diminishes trust.

The most essential issue here for us -- and not only for the Hungarian People's Republic but for our entire system of alliance -- is that we should prevent the extension of the arms race into space. Space should be used for peaceful purposes and not for armament. We must also stop and restrain the arms race on Earth. Well, talks are under way about this in Geneva, and at the summit meeting both leaders demanded a certain acceleration regarding the negotiating delegations, so that they might take a step forward in this. It is to be regretted that the U.S. Government did not accept the Soviet Union's proposal to join the unilateral banning, suspension, of nuclear explosions; it is to be regretted that they have still not renounced this "star wars" plan of theirs. But here we have to prepare for the fact that we face a long process of discussion. In this we are, and have to work, in a process where contradictory interests and contradictory forces manifest themselves and have an effect on international developments.

[Question] Speaking about our immediate environment now, and not about the world at large, how will we conduct politics, foreign policies, in 1986 in our environment, in regard to the countries surrounding us?

[Varkonyi] Well, naturally, if every country in the world started out on the basis that the most important thing is to be on good terms with neighbors and to build good relations with them, then the world situation would be much more pleasant and we would not have to speak about as many problems as now confront us. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has decisively stated, and this shows also in its activity, that it places an extremely great emphasis on building and expanding its relations with neighboring countries, and on the closest possible cooperation as well. Our situation is such that our surroundings are socialist with the sole exception of Austria, where there is a different social system. Still, we can say that we have been able to build very good, neighborly relations not only with the socialist countries, that is with our neighboring socialist countries, but also with Austria, as a result of joint efforts -- that is to say as a result of efforts shown not only by ourselves but also by the Austrian side. I can assure you that also in the future we will work for the strengthening of these good-neighborly relations. Here there is also a factor in regard to our neighboring countries which can promote this work of ours; namely, the fact that nationalities live here and there. Therefore, we are in fact not in a closed community, and we are of the view that this factor, that our nationalities live in one another's countries, can promote, assist and strengthen the expansion and growth of our relations, making cooperation even closer between our countries.

[Question] Have we sufficiently exploited this factor up to now?

[Varkonyi] This factor always depends on two sides. This requires the efforts of both sides, of the two sides in a given case; we for our part have never ceased, and will not cease, to make efforts to mobilize this extra strength in the interest of improving our relations.

Naturally, this is not the exclusive, sole, or the biggest factor in good-neighborly relations. But this is an extra strength which provides a possiblity for the even better development of our relations.

[Question] Will your program in 1986 be just as crowded as in 1985?

[Varkonyi] I trust it will be. The task of diplomacy is, with its own peculiar means -- by the building of personal relations, by discussions -- to assist the work of construction which we are carrying out here in the country. Naturally, I will also add that the credit, the weight, the rank of diplomacy is always determined by the way things are going here within the country.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

LD110036 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 9 (MTI) -- 1985 was a successful year for the National Savings Bank of Hungary. The increase in personal deposits and foreign currency turnover was higher than foreseen, and credit transactions were as planned.

At the end of the year personal deposits totalled 243,000 million forints, with 85 per cent handled by the bank and 15 per cent by savings cooperatives. Last year's growth which, together with interest, amounted to 24,000 million forints, was mainly due to long-term deposits, first of all interest-bearing savings tied up for several years. More than 650,000 people have transfer deposit accounts. The overall increase in savings deposits was 1,500 million forints more than in the previous year.

Late last year the stock of long-term credits, chiefly granted for homebuilding, purchase and the buying of real assets, reached 188,000 million forints, with 3,000 million kept at savings cooperatives. In 1985 the National Savings Bank granted long-term loans for the construction of 31,000 family houses and 3,000 owner-occupied flats, and for the renewal of 115,000 homes. The bank marketed 33,000 new or re-purchased flats. There has also been an increase in the amount of credits for the purchase of real assets. Last year more than 14,000 people received the loan.

Goods purchase loans were granted to 620,000 people to a total value of 7,500 million forints, and personal loans to 460,000 people to the value of 4,200 million forints.

The value of agricultural production loan, received by nearly 100,000 farmers, totalled close to 2,000 million forints, and credits to 5,000 individual and collective enterpreneurs, chiefly artisans and retailers, amounted to 800 million forints. Small-scale cooperatives and individual enterpreneurs may also apply for a credit or capital to the enterprise bureau of the National Savings Bank. Such credits in 1985 amounted to 350 million forints.

Last year 4,000 million forints' worth of foreign currency was sold to or purchased from the National Savings Bank. The stock of foreign exchange deposits increased by 1,000 million forints to 5,000 million.

The 1985 sales of 1,100 million pools and lottery tickets surpassed the previous year's figure by 18 per cent, with 21 million tickets sold on weekly average. The sum of prizes increased to a similar extent.

COMMITTEE HEARS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REPORT

LD091754 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Report by station correspondent Laszlo Elek]

[Text] The draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be submitted to the National Assembly next week. The specialist committees of the Assembly are now preparing the debate on the bill. The Industry Committee is discussing the endeavors of the branch to improve the external balance of the economy. Now our correspondent, Laszlo Elek, reports from the parliament building on the session of the Protection of the Environment and Settlement Development Committee:

Despite the endeavors and the central funding, and contrary to the intentions, the state of the environment in our country has further deteriorated in various ways during the past 5 years. The detrimental consequences of human activities and polluting materials have further accumulated in some parts of the country and present a growing threat to human health and to the quality of life. These points were made today at the session of the committee.

Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Environmental Protection Council, briefed the committee on the government's ideas for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. He said that more decisive progress ought to be made towards the solution of the problems of the environment during this period; however, as a realistic goal it is only possible to aim at slowing down environmental deterioration.

Nonetheless, he pointed out that progress must be made in three areas. These areas are the elimination, neutralization, or reprocessing of dangerous waste materials; the program for the elimination of air pollution, with particular reference to the international agreement -- within which framework the emission of sufur dioxide in Hungary must be reduced by 30 percent by 1993 -- and the plan for the protection of the sources of drinking water.

Beyond all this, questions of environmental protection will be decided on the basis of whether society is aware of them and what it thinks about them. Thus, the continuation of the appropriate research work and the publicizing of the results, the realistic informing of public opinion, are fundamental tasks. We shall not be found lacking as regards the latter.

ACZEL SPEAKS ON DISHONESTY AT TU CONGRESS

LD141010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] At the congress of the trade union of commerce, finance and catering industry workers Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo, among other things criticized the fact that many people working in the branch want to acquire a fortune through dishonest practices. This makes rigorous checks and taxation justified.

Janos Vas, the general secretary of the union, stressed that not so long ago the workers in stores run on a contract basis did not show any interest in having more days off, since they were primarily interested in money. Now, however, they are increasingly requiring the help of the union.

MESSNER SCHEDULES FEBRUARY VISIT TO USSR

LD132131 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 13 -- The sides have agreed that an official, friendly visit to the USSR by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner will take place in February, 1986.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY TRENDS

AU081219 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 85 - 1 Jan 86 pp 1,3

[Interview with Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, by Adam Stanek, head of the TRYBUNA LUDU Foreign Department: "The Worst Is Behind Us" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Stanek] In the past few years we have had to implement our foreign policy under difficult conditions, which have, however, continued to improve. In particular, in 1985 many important events took place to improve Poland's position. What is our position on the threshold of the new year?

[Orzechowski] The past years have been really a very difficult -- perhaps the most difficult -- period for our foreign policy since the war. The most important reason for this was the exceptionally complicated international policy and the fact that the imperialist forces took brutal action against the vital interests of our people and country.

However, the worst is now behind us. Attempts to boycott Poland politically, to destabilize our domestic situation, and to intensify our socioeconomic difficulties failed. The economic restrictions and attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs also failed to produce the desired results.

Consistent domestic policy and bold and militant activities abroad helped our country to regain its proper place in the international arena, as clearly attested to by Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to the United Nations and to a number of Asian, African, and Latin American countries, by his recent talks in Paris, and by Western statesmen's visits to Warsaw.

It is a pity that not all the people concerned have learned the necessary lessons from these obvious events. We should bear in mind that we have never been alone, not even at the most difficult times, and that our external security has not been threatened. This has been because of our lasting friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. We noted especially crucial events in this regard last year. We made a telling contribution toward the joint decision to prolong the Warsaw Pact, toward the results of the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and of the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders, and toward the important decisions made at the recent CEMA session in Warsaw and Moscow. We took some important steps to tighten and expand multilateral and bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation and thus helped to strengthen the material foundation of our security and the good conditions for our development.

Our relations with developing countries were also marked by crucially positive facts. That we always seek to expand these relations was attested to by Wojciech Jaruzelski's trips to India, Libya, Algeria, and Tunisia, by his talks in the United Nations with the leaders of developing countries, and by intensive ministerial contacts. Cooperation with developing countries is mutually advantageous and can be greatly expanded.

We are pleased to note new beneficial trends in our relations with capitalist countries, especially those in Western Europe. It is our intention and desire for these trends to strengthen and consolidate.

All in all, the conditions under which we act in the international arena continue to gradually improve. I hope improvements in the political atmosphere initiated by the recent Geneva summit will gain in strength, although I realize that this will be a difficult and slow process.

All this makes it possible for us to be more optimistic about the future in general and with reference to our plans. This optimism is the basis of the 1986 key tasks of our foreign policy. Without prejudging the decisions that will be made in this regard by our highest party and state authorities, we should assume that the basic priorities of our foreign policy will not change. Our experience, especially of the past few years, has demonstrated that the established line of our foreign policy of tightening our relations with the socialist community countries and with developing countries is of good service for the interests of our people and country.

[Stanek' We continue to develop with success our ties with the USSR and the socialist community countries and we have learned our lessons from our relations with the West. How will these lessons determine our activities in the future?

[Orzechowski] Allied relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR have been, are, and will always be the cornerstone of our policy, because this is the result of the common class and state interests of our two countries. The experience of the past 40 years has confirmed the correctness of this policy. Strengthening the ties and relations with the fraternal socialist countries is the foundation of our country's security and a condition for successfully implementing Poland's national aims, aspirations, domestic development, and worthy place among the European nations.

We have learned the necessary lessons from the experience of the past few years, especially from our economic relations with the West. As a result we have crucially changed our foreign economic relations to favor closer cooperation with the socialist and developing countries. I stress that this reorientation is not tactical or seasonal in nature.

Expanding and improving cooperation among the socialist countries is our common response to the challenge of the present world, occasioned by the changes in the international economy and by the requirements of the new scientific-technological revolution. Efforts to intensify socialist economic integration are simply the necessary prerequisites for effectively solving the problems of our countries' development, for accelerating scientific and technological progress, for intensifying production and work organization, and for rationalizing management. This is the road we must follow to ensure for ourselves the necessary place within the international community of the 21st century.

I have to add that this is also the necessary response to the U.S. policy of restrictions vis-a-vis the East, the policy that seeks to halt or weaken the development of the socialist countries. Poland has had special experience of this policy.

Our response can only be to unite the efforts of the friendly countries, to concentrate material and intellectual potential, and to jointly solve the most important problems. We have taken decisive measures in this regard and have achieved a number of beneficial results. For example, our trade with the USSR will be worth a record sum of R12 billion, about one-third of our entire trade with foreign countries. The 1984 long-term program for developing our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR up to the year 2000 is being consistently implemented. We continue to intensify our industrial cooperation as attested to by the direct cooperation between 150 or so Polish and Soviet industrial plants.

We continue to actively participate in the economic integration of CEMA countries. The recent 41st extraordinary CEMA session adopted a comprehensive plan for scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. This is an important part of the socialist community countries' coordinated policy, which is consistent with the most vital interests of all and every CEMA country. We can already assert that 1986 and the following years will see new important achievements in this regard.

[Stanek] Following the Soviet-American summit, all the world continues to talk about the "Geneva spirit" and to attach great hopes to it. What about the Polish hopes in this connection?

[Orzechowski] The Geneva summit has been one of the most important international events in this passing year. We are pleased with the fact that the first half of the eighties has been closed on this optimistic note, because so far the eighties have been marked by increased tension. We share the general hope that the situation will improve and detente will be promoted. However, we appraise the opportunities for this in a realistic manner and without any illusions.

After all, we must not close our eyes to the fact that positive phenomena continue to go hand in hand with highly negative ones. The accelerated arms race is continuing, and the United States is still seeking to realize its extremely dangerous plans for militarizing space. The slogans appealing for changing the territorial-political order in Europe continue to be proclaimed. Besides, there is no dearth of the forces to support these slogans. Artificial barriers and obstacles continue to hinder a normal development of economic relations and extensive cooperation. Propaganda aggression against the socialist countries is continuing. However, all these negative features are not the result of some special laws of the development of international relations. They are a result of a definite policy followed by imperialism. Changing this policy is the basic prerequisite for the fulfillment of the hopes the world attaches to the Geneva meeting.

On the other hand, it is impossible not to stress that the Geneva summit means that after a break of more than 6 years a dialogue was promoted by the two powers whose mutual relations are mainly responsible for the general atmosphere and character of East-West relations. Important proposals were presented at the summit, especially those Soviet proposals that seek a radical reduction in armaments and a restriction on the arms race. More and more people realize the dangers posed by the U.S. policy of confrontation, and this is reason for hope. However, what is important is not to adopt a stance of passive expectation, but to engage in militant actions to ensure that a development of events proceeds in the direction desired by public opinion.

As for the Warsaw Pact countries, the joint program for improoving the situation they presented in Sofia at the end of October 1985 and the resulting position of the USSR in Geneva attest clearly that our countries are ready to engage in a serious dialogue to improve the international situation. Many Western countries also see the need for such a dialogue.

In December of this passing year W. Jaruzelski said: "The climate of the Geneva meeting is creating new prospects for European policy. Realism and imagination are now becoming even more desirable commodities." We are aware of the complicated nature of the situation, but we are ready to take effective action to ensure that the post-Geneva hopes become a reality.

[Stanek] The United States and France are the Western countries that made special efforts to freeze the dialogue and cooperation with Poland. Not so long ago W. Jaruzelski and the French president had important talks, but nothing of the kind could be said about Polish-American relations. What can we expect of the relations with these countries?

[Orzechowski] It is true that our relations with these two countries have been very restricted in the past few years, but this was not our fault. All the same, in the case of France, lower-level contacts have continued to be maintained and have been slowly gaining in vigor in this passing year.

W. Jaruzelski's December meeting with President Mitterrand was an especially crucial even in our bilateral relations in the past few years. We described the Paris talks as "open, candid, and positive." It is certain they have not removed all the difficulties in our relations, but they have probably overcome the barrier of the existing prejudices. We wish to translate the substance and mood of the meeting into practical language, and hope that the French side has the same intentions.

We should also be aware of the general European implications of the Paris meeting, which was of great significance for the efforts to create a new climate in East-West relations. I think that by responding to our intiative the French side appreciated not only the progress of our country's stabilization and the positive results of the democratization of our sociopolitical life, but also the important role that Poland and France can play together and individually to promote detente and the peaceful development of Europe.

Improvements in Polish-American relations are also in the interest of our two countries and in the wider interest of East-West relations.

Poland has often declared its interest in these improvements and in the subsequent normalization of Polish-American relations. We think that this is possible, if only the United States abandons its present unfriendly policy toward Poland and respects the generally valid principles of sovereignty and noninterference. The new climate created by the Geneva summit should be helpful in this.

All in all, what we most wish for our relations with the United States in 1986 is for the U.S. Administration to adopt a realistic approach toward Polish affairs.

[Stanek] What is your wish for Polish foreign policy in 1986?

[Orzechowski] At its jubilee session, the United Nations proclaimed 1986 as the year of peace. It is therefore our wish that the events in 1986 do justice to the year of peace. This will be in the interest of Poland and all nations. It is also our wish that our friendly relations with all our partners improve still further and that they constitute an important contribution to peaceful and constructive international cooperation.

TRYBUNA LUDU SUPPORTS PLO 'CALL FOR JUSTICE'

AU091442 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 86 p 7

[Zygmunt Slomkowski Article: "The Palestine Liberation Organization: The Call for Justice"]

[Text] In recent weeks Israeli propaganda attacks against the PLO have intensified. These attacks are supported by the Washington administration. The instigators of the campaign, which amounts to one of blackmail against certain capitals, do not attempt to conceal their aims. They want to eliminate the PLO from the international arena, to remove one of the main obstacles on the road to the legalization of those occupied Arab territories seized by Israel in 1967, and to compel Arab states to capitulate in the face of an Israeli-American diktat.

Why does the PLO represent an obstacle? It constitutes an obstacle precisely because the liberation movement rejects Israeli-American proposals aimed at depriving the Palestinians of their homeland. The PLO is the only legal representative of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation or in exile. The organization's fundamental aim -- the realization of the Palestinian people's right to sovereignty and the establishment of their own state -- is accepted by the international community and has found expression in, inter alia, appropriate resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly. The PLO is also recognized directly or indirectly by more than 110 states.

The PLO enjoys great political and moral authority and strives to erase a basic injustice. Without PLO involvement decisions concerning the Mideast cannot be made. Both Tel Aviv and Washington realize this and remember the fiasco of the 1978 Camp David accords. That section of the accords dealing with the Palestinian issue remained solely on paper because the Palestinians were not prepared to recognize in perpetuity the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Thus, Tel Aviv and Washington undertook actions intended to bring about the elimination of the PLO. This was the aim of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, where the PLO had its main political and military bases in 1982. Although one third of the country was destroyed and more than 25,000 people died the goal was not realized. And so it was decided to reach for the weapon of subversive propaganda without, however, renouncing the use of the instruments of state terror which Israel has used against the Palestinians for years. Israeli planes continually bomb Palestinian settlements in Lebanon and have carried out raids on the PLO headquarters in Tunis with the aim of murdering the PLO leadership. At the same time the Israeli occupiers are trying to crush all manifestations of patriotic activity on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with the help of bullets and other violent means.

The massed and many-sided attack on the PLO has placed the movement in a difficult situation. The movement has, however, found itself in such situations before. For 16 years after the establishment of Israel the voice of the Palestinians was disregarded. They overcame all obstacles in their way, managed to organize themselves, and began an independent struggle on 31 December 1964.

This resulted in the problem of refugees being viewed in humanitarian terms and world recognition of the prolem as lying at the core of the Mideast conflict.

The Israeli-American campaign cannot alter the essence of this conflict. Tel Aviv's and Washington's rejection of a solution to the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, which the PLO has been calling for in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions, is an action directed against peace in the Mideast and the security of states and nations in the region, including Israel. This is confirmed by the more than 37-year-old history of a bloody conflict which has seen so many wars. The 21 year-old active struggle waged by the Palestinian liberation movement shows that the PLO already represents a third generation of a people that is almost 5 million strong and is prepared to make the very highest sacrifices to regain a homeland on its liberated native soil.

GDANSK SECURITY UNCOVERS ILLEGAL PRINT SHOPS

LD131852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs security services have eliminated two printing shops, which formed the basis of an illegal printing operation. Two offset printing machines, a considerable amount of the most recent illegal publications, a matrix, paper and other materials were confiscated. The owners of the flats and people using the machines were taken into custody.

URBAN CRITICIZES WEEK OF WARSAW CHURCH CULTURE

AU081110 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Jan Rem, nom de plume of government spokesman Jerzy Urban: "A Week Full of Jangle"]

[Excerpts] At the end of 1985 Warsaw Week of Christian Culture was celebrated in the Warsaw churches under the watchword: "Take care of the Basic State Sovereignty That Every Nation Possesses, Thanks to Its Culture." Those who attend various church functions assert that these functions take place in three areas. The first is the religious area, the second includes performances that smack of school gatherings at which patriotic verses of the classic authors are recited, and the third is the political area. We are interested only in the last one.

For example, at the Holy Cross Church a certain academician from Torun blamed himself for having belonged to the party at one time. He also argued that the Polish people have always been wholly Christian and that he who dissociates himself from Christianity is a traitor to the national cause.

The course of the Warsaw Week of Christian Culture has shown that whatever is anti-communist is Catholic and that to be able to make a public appearance in a church one does not have to invoke God or to prove that one has made a recent visit to a confessional.

The star of that week was Jacek Federowicz. He must be a genuine spiritualist because, insofar as I am able to remember, in 1955 he made his debut at the Bim-Bom theater in Gdansk as a spirit landing on the stage from the other world with the help of a cable.

In the Holy Cross Church Federowicz read an essay which contained a very interesting theory of art: Every creative person who declares himself in favor of the authorities destroys his opportunities for being accepted by the public, even though his creative work may be completely nonpolitical and good, but he who is against the authorities will be supported by the public and his works will be accepted, even though they may be less valuable and may not be to the liking of this public.

Federowicz described the television newscast [singular as published] as an anti-Polish subversive center and told his audience that when one wonders what to do, one should ask oneself what the authorities would want him to do. Having arrived at the conclusion, one should do exactly the opposite. Such a conclusion is easy to arrive at for everyone.

Probably this was not the first time that a church congregation was encouraged to defy the Decalogue as a line of conduct. After all, the authorities do not ask people to steal and to kill.

The statements made during the Week of Christian Culture indicate that in many cases the week was not overflowing with a spirit of tolerance, because its tenor was: Christian culture and nothing else! Other cultures are of little value and actually not Polish.

These monopolist ideals are very far removed from the concept of pluralism as postulated by politics and trade unionism. There was a time when the Catholic Church demanded pluralism in culture, but what we now hear is demands for exclusiveness. This gives rise to suspicion that pluralism in politics would also enjoy a limited term of tenure.

The functions organized during that week have demonstrated that certain spiritual and lay communities view Christian culture not only as something inspired by religious ideas and traditions, but also as whatever defies socialism. This poses the following logical conclusion: He who uses a political and antagonistic programmatic formula clearly supports the political antagonism he creates.

However, it is a fact that all arguments against the political capers taking place on some church premises continue to be regarded as a hue and cry against the Church and as repression. This reminds us of catch-the-thief tactics.

SEJM DEPUTY OUTLINES 1986 DRAFT STATE BUDGET

AU021458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 7

["Main points" of speech by Sejm Deputy Jan Kaczmarek at 23 December Sejm session: "The Draft Budget for 1986"]

[Excerpts] PAP -- Sejm Deputy Jan Kaczmarek (PZPR) presented a report prepared by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances (working jointly with the Commission for Legal Work) on a draft state budget for 1986 and drafts of finance resolutions. The following are the main points of the speech:

In accordance with the law on planning, the Central Annual Plan and the 1986 state budget should be examined at the same time as the National Socioeconomic Plan. Work on the National Socioeconomic Plan should have started at the beginning of 1985, but at that time there were still too many uncertain elements in the economic situation and the factors conditioning it to make possible the construction of a 5-year plan on a reliable foundation. Therefore, the changes to the manner in which the National Socioeconomic Plan and the plan for 1986 are being prepared require legal amendments.

In accordance with the powers with which they have been invested, the Sejm commissions, like other commissions, supported and adopted the implementation of the Sejm Presidium proposal that parliament play an active role in the formulation of a preliminary draft National Socioeconomic Plan before the party congress. After the party congress the government should submit a draft National Socioeconomic Plan which takes into account congress resolutions to be passed by the Sejm before certain date.

Produced national income will increase by between 3.1 and 3.4 percent. Increasing export levels will be a matter of fundamental importance. Improving citizens' living standards is also taken into account: personal consumption is to increase by 2.5 percent, supplies of goods to the marketplace by 2.9 percent; 200,000 housing units are to be built and another 155,000 modernized; and price increases are to be maintained at a level of between 1 and 2 percent lower than this year.

State budget expenditure has increased by about 15 percent and ends the year with a Z151 billion deficit. The greater part of expenditure is taken up with subsidies and supplementary payments. This is a source of dissatisfaction as, in relation to the whole year, the rise in the level of spending for these purposes exceeds the increase in the size of the budget.

It is suggested that the following steps be taken to prevent the budget deficit from growing: income tax concessions should be curtailed, amortization payments should be reduced by 25 percent except for payments to enterprises which enjoy preferential status in accordance with the program of introducing structural changes into the economy; the role of bank credits should be expanded and supplementary payments to communal economics and the housing management sector should be reduced; limits should be imposed on equalizing the consequences of price changes in the budgetary sphere.

Financial policy is to be realized by way of the credit plan. It is envisaged that bank credits will increase by 17 percent in 1986. Most of these credits will be allocated to units in the socialized sector and at the same time credits for investment will be increased by 30 percent and subsidies reduced.

The foreign debt is a particularly serious problem. With the planned debt level for 1986 at 30.5 billion dollars and the average rate of interest at 10 percent it is clear that the debt will continue to grow. It will be difficult to allocate 20 percent of the surplus of exports over imports to the payment of interest charges. In these circumstances the adoption of the resolution on the fund for foreign debt servicing would appear justified. The preparation of the National Socioeconomic Plan must include some concept of a long-term solution to the balance of payments problem.

With regard to the central cultural fund the situation is different. The fund is being increased by 7 percent and fund assets were distributed in accordance with the intentions behind the law. The decisions taken by the Sejm should enjoy public support as they stem from the realization that we are in a situation in which every real contribution to improving management helps to eliminate the shortcomings in our lives.

SEJM PASSES BUDGET, FINANCE LEGISLATION

AU311901 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 23 December, after several weeks of work in Sejm commissions and debates at two plenary sessions, the Sejm passed the budget bill for 1986 and six other bills concerning state finances.

Bills concerning the fund for servicing foreign debts and central funds for the development of science and technology were also passed.

The Sejm session, the fourth this term, was opened by Sejm Vice Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski. Among those present were members of the State Council, including State Council chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, and members of the government, including Premier Zbigniew Messner.

At the beginning of the session Sejm Deputies Jozef Glerowski and Maciej took the oath of office: They were not present at the first Sejm session. Then the Sejm vice marshal called upon Wincenty Lewandowski (independent). Acting on behalf of the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance and the Commission for Legal Work, Deputy Lewandowski presented a report on the government draft bill concerning the fund for the servicing of foreign debts. The bill seeks to provide for the accumulation of zlotys for the purchase of foreign currencies from exporter countries to cover the payment of interest charges and debt repayment installments.

Deputy Lewandowski said the following, inter alia:

Under the existing system funds for the servicing of foreign debts have come from the deposits of the Trade Bank attached to the Polish National Bank. These funds ensure that 45 percent of costs are covered, the difference being made up from the state budget funds.

The intention behind the draft bill is that a fund would take over those functions performed by the state budget at the present time. The fund would draw its assets from those budgetary receipts obtained from the reassessment of socialized economic unit reserves and from income derived from foreign loans made by the state.

To ensure sufficient available funds, the government proposes reducing the resources of funds for the development of socialized economic units by no more than 2 percent of the net value of their capital assets. The commission shares the position of the government and views it as affirming the fact that today the entire economy bears responsibility for Poland's debts.

This will severely reduce development opportunities for some economic units, but it should not have too negative an influence on the development potential of the economy as a whole.

In the opinion of the commission, state budget funds allocated to the debt servicing fund should be obtained by way of reducing state subsidies in the sphere of economic activity.

The commission believes the bill will allow the state to conduct a coherent and efficient science and technology policy in keeping with the policy of economic reform, and will serve as the basis for the reorganization of research in the country. The bill creates an economic basis for central basic research programs, central research and development programs and ministry programs.

Funds for research and development work for the 1986-90 period will grow from 2.2 percent of national income in 1986 to 3 percent of national income in 1990. The Central Fund for the Development of Science and Research will grow at similar rate during this period. It will provide 70 percent of research and development expenditure.

The fund's resources will come from the central budget, from payments made by enterprises, from the fund for economic and technological progress, and from additional payments made by enterprises. The fund will be divided up into the Central Fund for Research and Development Work and the Central Fund for Financing Inventions.

The draft bill envisages the creation of a Central Foreign Currency Fund for financing research and development work.

Deputy Jerzy Lutomski then spoke on behalf of the PZPR Deputies' Club.

He stressed that further material conditions for normalizing the sociopolitical situation in the country had been created during the year and said that under these circumstances the need to improve economic performance in various sectors was even greater.

He said that price rises were the most troublesome economic shortcoming. The increase in the cost of maintaining a family had been too great. Speaking on behalf of the PZPR Deputies' Club he said that all increases in personal income should be based on production increases. Price rises permitted under the Central Annual Plan should be regarded as maximum increases.

SEJM MARSHAL LOOKS BACK ON 1985, AHEAD TO 1986

AU302104 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at the 23 December Sejm session in Warsaw, Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski said that news had just arrived of the tragic accident in the "Walbrzych" coal mine. Allow me to convey on your behalf profound sympathy to the families of the tragically deceased miners and to the entire force of miners, he said.

We are concluding the last Sejm session this year. It has been a year of developed sociopolitical normalization of life, stronger people's authority and economic development trends, and greater prestige and a higher international position for Poland.

In the Sejm election, society spoke out firmly in favor of national accord, the continuation of reform, and the consolidation of the socialist state. The election closed a period in which representative bodies -- the Sejm and people's councils -- were elected by new rules, and in which new democratic structures were created: the workers self-management bodies; trade unions; a cooperative movement functioning according to new rules; and farmers' socioprofessional organizations. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] also strengthened its position.

This permits broad possibilities for social joint decision-making and responsibility and closer ties between state authorities and society. It permits broader and more energetic social support for socialist renewal. The extent to which we use this chance in building a strong, stable, and socialist Poland depends on the energy and initiative of all political and social forces who rallied around the PRON election platform, on the energy of our society, and on our work as deputies.

Most of us begin parliamentary work for the first time. We have already organized ourselves into voivodship deputes teams and Sejm commissions, as well as deputies clubs, and circles. We have the first weeks of joint work behind us. We have completed the debate on the budget and finances after fruitful talks with government representatives.

The year 1985 is the final year of the 3-year plan. This plan emerged under exceptionaly difficult conditions, marked by a profound economic crisis and sharp political struggle. Therefore we may say with all the more satisfaction that the basic tasks of this plan will be carried out, and in many spheres exceeded.

This is possible thanks to the effort of working people, initiatives from many enterprises and institutions, and energy by state bodies. Results of the 3-year plan confirm our conviction that we are following the correct road of rebuilding and redeveloping the country's socioeconomic life and of slowly but surely improving the standard of living of citizens. There is no shortage of everyday worries and concern of Polish families, but many of them disappear with every new year, although new ones take their place.

The closing year hasbrought positive changes to the climate of international relations. The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting shows there are real possibilities of accord and halting the arms race. Poland's participation in consolidating this climate has been considerable. I have in mind the visits and talks by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the United Nations and many countries, his meeting with French President Francois Mitterand and visits by heads of state to Poland, especially SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski's display during these talks of principle-mindedness in defense of our national interests and the honor of the Polish people, combined with openness and sincerity in dealing with difficult and complicated problems, is causing great respect and recognition, and is building up the PPR's prestige. Strengthening Poland's international position has been encouraged by an enhancement of socialist integration, by tightening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries this year, and by revived cooperation with other countries. The 41st CEMA session which ended a few days ago and the comprehensive CEMA scientific and technological development program until the year 2000 adopted during this session will have a favorable influence on socialist integration.

We may therefore say that, despite the troubles and difficulties besetting us, we are closing 1985 with a positive balance sheet, and are looking to 1986 with greater confidence.

In 1986 there will be such important events as the 10th PZPR Congress and the Sejm's adoption of the 1986-90 socioeconomic plan. The development paths of our country during the next 5 years will be mapped out, and socioeconomic structural changes will be started which will decide what our country will be like on the threshold of the 21st century, and what Poland's position on the economic map of the world will be.

The election campaign has once again taught us how difficult the tasks facing us are and how much society expects. Unsatisfied housing needs, protecting the environment and citizens' health, a difficult standard of living for pensioners, satisfying the needs of young generations, education and culture, achieving self-sufficiency in food, adapting the economy to development needs -- these, in society's view, are the chief problems which the Sejm should deal with in detail.

When appointing a new government on the threshold of the present term of office, we approved the main paths of its activity as presented by Premier Zbigniew Messner, foreseeing a consolidation of economic reform, the development and modernization of our production potential, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, Poland's increased participation in the international division of labor, and the creation of suitable conditions for financial, market, and economic equilibrium.

The work on the country's socioeconomic development plan that awaits us, as well as any other complex problems, should be performed in strict accord with the voters and with their feelings and representatives. Apart from establishing a proper development strategy, it is an important task for the Sejm and its deputies to also make society aware that not even the best worked-out plans and management systems will alter our lives from one day to the next, and that in the end everything depends on our work commitment, on an austere and rational use of resources and raw materials, and on our steadiness and resilience.

For it is the progress we achieve in production, efficient management, and quality of commodities that will determine the population's standard of living. Some deputies talked about this during today's debate. The economic reform and development of socialist democracy have permitted such work to commence. Nevertheless, final results and final progress depend on people.

The marshal wished a happy new year to all compatriots at home and abroad -- to State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, whose great personal commitment to solving the problems of Poland and Poles is arousing universal respect and recognition; to the members of the State Council; Premier Zbigniew Messner and members of the Government; and member of the leaderships of the PZPR and allied political parties. Through Deputy Jan Dobraczynski, he conveyed warm wishes to all Sejm deputies and to the leadership and signatories of PRON.

MESSNER DISCUSSES ADMINISTRATION WITH VOIVODAS

LD102239 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has conducted a working meeting with voivodas. Lieutenant General Michal Janiszewski, minister and head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, presented the government's tasks in improving administration. Problems resulting from this year's central plan were discussed, in particular the improvement in the market supply of foodstuffs and general industrial goods, the increase in essential services, drainage, and agricultural food processing. A major part of the discussion was devoted to activities which should have an effect on improving housing construction and the communal economy.

The consultations were summed up by Zbigniew Messner, who emphasized the significance of appropriate administrative work for the efficient functioning of the state, and the fulfillment of this year's economic tasks. The premier thanked the voivodas and state administration workers for their devoted work in the past year.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS ON FARM PROGRESS

LD101202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] A conference of chairmen of voivodship councils of the farmers' union agricultural circles and agricultural organizations in Miedzeszyn near Warsaw is being devoted to activity aiding increased agricultural production. The conditions of services and production undertaken by agricultural cooperatives are also being discussed. Of nearly 2,000 agricultural circle cooperatives, 800 individual farms are not taking advantage of credits to finance their activity. In fact, in many areas, the services available do not meet the needs of the village. It draws our attention, among other things, to the necessity of increasing the allocation of combine-harvesters, heavy tractors, and other machines, and of changes in credit facilities for purchasing equipment.

Speaking during today's consultations, Stanislaw Zieba, the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, said that a stable agricultural policy and creating prospects for highly productive farms is producing the intended results. In the last 3 years, overall agricultural production rose by nearly 10 percent. A faster increase in crops will allow for an increase in animal-breeding on farm-produced feed, bringing the country's self-sufficiency nearer. The minister drew attention to the significance of joining land holdings together, and initiating complex cultivation techniques.

SIWICKI AT EFFICIENCY MEETING, PRESENTS AWARDS

LD110040 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] In Kiekrz, near Pozan, the 13th Central Conference for Efficient Management in the Armed Forces was held. The conference was held under the slogan: Efficient management is a factor that strengthens the efficiency and battle readiness of the Armed Forces. The conference was chaired by Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of national defense. During the conference an evaluation of the achievements in efficient management in the Armed Forces was carried out. There was a discussion on problems connected with efficient use of resources allocated to the Armed Forces. Tasks were defined for the units and institutions of the Armed Forces with regard to their activities to achieve savings. The conference has become an important element in the national effort to implement the resolution of the 23rd plenum of the party Central Committee.

Here are some examples of the innovative and inventive activities. A container-based water purification station, as used in the Army and the national economy; a control center that makes the command system more efficient, designed and built by soldiers; a cockpit for testing and training pilots, which allows a savings of thousand of litres of fuel.

Soldiers who have particularly distinguished themselves in thrifty management and innovative activity have received merit diplomas from the minister of national defense.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON 1986 BUDGET

AU231256 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 85 pp 5 and 6

["Report on the Draft Law on the State Budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986 Presented by Comrade Petre Gigea, Minister of Finance" to the 17-18 Dec Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

Much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

Esteemed comrade deputies,

Allow me to present to the Grand National Assembly [GNA], on the authorization of the government, the Draft Law for the Adoption of the State Budget of the SR of Romania for 1986.

I am doing my honorable duty to stress, from the very beginning, that the budget was drafted under the direct leadership and guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, who has constantly examined the level of economic and financial indicators for the entire economy and branches, ministries, industrial central departments, and People's Councils.

Bearing the imprint of the creative thinking of our country's president, the draft budget for the coming year reflects the consistent implementation of the new economic-financial mechanism, the greater role of finances in carrying out all socioeconomic activity, the consolidation of the national currency, and the continuous increase in all the people's material and intellectual living standard.

The drafting of the budget took into consideration the socioeconomic development targets included in the documents of the 13th RCP Congress, the approved directive-programs, and the tasks established by the joint plenary meeting of the Working People's National Council and the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development in June 1985 and by the Third Congress of People's Councils.

The budget indicators take into account the directives and tasks established for scientific research development in the program recently adopted by the Congress of Science and Education, a field which under the highly competent leadership of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, outstanding party aktivist, and world-known scientist, is making a decisive contribution to developing and modernizing the forces of production, better utilizing national resources, and broadly introducing the achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution into production.

The size of incomes and expenditures in the budget for the coming year has been established in strict correlation with provisions of the uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1986.

A broad manifestation of our socialist democracy, the draft budget was drawn up on the basis of discussions in working people's collectives and of solutions to carry out the measures stipulated by the programs adopted with a view to better utilizing and increasing the base of raw, energy, and other materials, obtaining sure and stable agricultural yields, improving the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, increasing the recovery degree of reusable materials, markedly raising labor productivity, and reducing production costs. Likewise, we aimed at attaining a surplus foreign trade and payments balance, ensuring the financial means to further reduce the foreign debt in accordance with the established program, and consolidating our hard currency reserves.

The draft budget was examined and approved by the 13-14 November 1985 RCP Central Committee Plenum and then discussed and endorsed by the Supreme Council for Romania's Socioeconomic Development, the Working People's National Council, the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils, and the GNA standing commissions.

Esteemed comrade deputies,

The draft state budget for 1986, drawn up in accordance with existing legislation, is balanced and in accordance with domestic resources. It stipulates a sum of 340.9 billion lei for both incomes and expenditures. Out of the total expenditures, a reserve of 39.5 billion lei was put at the disposal of the State Council.

The budget revenues envisaged for the coming year will be 11.5 percent higher and derive mostly -- 98.8 per cent -- from socialist economic units. This way, the payments from profits, appropriations for social purposes, goods turnover duties, and taxes levied on the use of state-owned land amount to more than 218.0 billion lei, which is a 30.8-billion-lei increase compared to the current year. The size of these incomes has been established according to the tasks included in the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development on increasing production and activities in all productive branches, on reducing total expenditures per 1,000 lei worth of commodities, on more markedly increasing labor productivity, and on increasing economic efficiency in all the fields of activity.

We must stress the fact that next year too, all ministries, central departments, and enterprises are expected to achieve benefits; none of the economic units is expected to record losses or receive subsidies from the budget.

To achieve the envisaged financial resources, steps should be taken to eliminate some shortcomings that have been manifest in this year's activity of some economic units -- particularly in the field of agriculture, mining, the chemical industry, and in other branches -- that did not fulfill their profit plans, thus depriving the national economy and the state budget of important resources.

We must place the entire activity of units from all fields of activity on the principles of profitability and economic efficiency, of increasing national income, and consolidating the general financial balance. The major concern of every economic unit, ministry, people's council, and financial-banking organization should be to completely fulfill the item-specified production tasks, primarily production earmarked for export, the production goods sold and paid for, to cut back on production and circulation expenses, to fulfill export plans, and to more markedly increase labor productivity.

The cooperatist units are expected to contribute 9.0 billion lei to next year's budget, which represents 2.6 per cent of the overall state budget revenues.

As part of the state budget, the income of the state social insurance budget is stipulated for 1986 to be 43.2 billion lei, earmarked mostly for paying out pensions and other social services established by law.

The taxes and dues levied on the population envisaged for the next year amount to 1.2 percent of the total income of the budget.

Esteemed comrade deputies,

The expenditures included in the draft of the state budget reflect the efforts of our party and state to ensure the overall financing of objectives envisaged in the uniform national plan for continuously developing production forces and raising the people's standard of living. In establishing the share of the state budget expenditures, a continuous increase of the economic and financial self-administration, the plan fulfillment achieved with an appropriate volume of material and financial means, the elimination of unsuitable and inefficient expenditures, and maximum efficiency in using each leu were taken into account.

The budge expects to allocate 185.2 billion lei to finance the national economy; the major part of these expenditures will be allocated for investments.

To achieve maximum efficiency in using funds allocated for investments, all the factors which participate in fulfilling the investment program must speed up the commissioning of production objectives already started, completely achieve the designed technological and economic parameters, reduce investment costs and the periods in which equipment lies idle in unfinished investment projects, and increase order and discipline in carrying out the work and in delivering equipment.

In order to finance the circulating capital, the state budget envisages allocations for the new units, allocations which together with the units' own funds and banking credits, will secure the appropriate resources in accordance with the plan prospects, norms on stocks, and norms in force.

The draft budget plans 2.1 billion lei for research objectives and for targets of particular importance and of a complex character. Likewise, the expenses for financing scientific research, technological development, and technical progress will be covered to a large extent from the economic units' own funds, which have a value of 13.9 billion lei. The funds allocated for this purpose are based on the targets established for the next year in the program for scientific research, technological development, and technical progress for the 1986-1990 period, endorsed by the Science and Education Congress.

To attain the targets included in the uniform national plan regarding the activities of geological experiments, the state budget for 1986 ensures the appropriate funds. The use of the respective sums will be done in accordance with the special programs approved for better utilization and increase in thecountry's raw material, ore, and energy base.

The 1986 budget clearly envisages, according to law, covering the expenses of reparations, maintenance, and administration of the state housing fund, in accordance with the level of reparations included in the uniformed national plan of socioeconomic development and the reparation norms in force.

To finance the agricultural, animal breeding, and veterinary expenses, road and bridge repair work, and communal administration expenses, the appropriate sums were included in budget; to achieve these targets, the population and the socialist units will make their contribution in accordance with the law provisions endorsed during the first part of the current GNA session.

The consistent policy promoted by our party and state as reflected in the draft program on improving the standard of living and the quality of life, is illustrated by the expenditures designed to meet our citizens' needs for education, medical care, culture and art, recreation and sports under increasingly better conditions and designed to ensure the payment of pensions and meet other social expenses, which in 1986 will amount to 110.9 billion lei, of which 92.6 billion lei are allocated from the state budget, while the remainder of 18.3 billion lei are covered -- in keeping with the law -- from the socioeconomic units' own funds and from the funds of state institutions, mass, and civic organizations. In this field, too, the ministries and the other central and local bodies must take determined steps to attain the income of the cultural-artistic institutions to achieve the self-financing of these units, according to the law provisions, to limit to the strictly necessary those expenses intended for the attainment of the planned objectives and tasks, to prevent any form of waste, and use the material-technological base with a sense of responsibility.

The sum of 3.8 billion lei was earmarked for state administration, these expenses being below the planned level for the current year.

Expenses for the country's defense are set by the draft 1986 budget at 12.2 billion lei, representing 3.5 per cent of the total budget's being under the 1985 level, something which reflects the policy of peace and detente promoted consistently by our country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This policy is endorsed by all our people and is acknowledged and valued at world level.

Esteemed comrade deputies,

The 1986 budget also includes local budgets, whose total revenue is 22.6 billion lei and whose expenditure is 18.4 lei, with a surplus of 4.2 billion lei.

In accordance with the program endorsed by the Third Congress of the People's Councils and with the laws endorsed during the first part of the current GNA session, it was stipulated that all communal, town, municipality, and county People's Councils and Bucharest Municipality must carry out their activities and fulfill the tasks devolving upon them by entirely self-financing every administrative and territorial unit, thus covering all their expenses from their own revenues.

In 1986, the People's Councils will contribute to the general fund for developing the entire society from the resulting surpluses by paying 3.3 billion lei to the national budget.

As in the previous year, the draft budget is based on the principle according to which the income represents the minimum level and the expenditures represent the maximum level, something that requires firm actions to increase the incomes and set up a strict savings regime of expenditures and eliminate any kind of waste.

To implement the tasks and objectives included in the draft 1986 budget and to consolidate the financial monetary and foreign currency balance and increase the efficiency of the entire activity, the ministries, the People's Councils, industrial centers, enterprises, and the other socialist units and financial-banking bodies must work in accordance with the tasks included in the 13th RCP Congress documents and in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to continuously increase production.

They must firmly apply the economic-financial mechanism, increase profitability and benefits, to reduce production costs, particularly material costs, must set up their own resources designed for self-financing and material incentive, to more markedly increase labor productivity and ensure general funds for developing the national economy.

The working people's collectives in every socialist unit and financial-banking body of the economy must fulfill important tasks in achieving the economic and financial indexes and they must work commendably and devotedly to ensure the rational use of the material and monetary funds they were allocated, apply a strict savings system and complete financial discipline, increase the financial-banking control -- particularly the preventive control -- steadily follow up the complete fulfillment of the state budget provisions, and strictly observe the law and ensure the socialist property's integrity.

The Ministry of Finance, banks, and the other central coordinating bodies will systematically and with a high sense of responsibility examine the way the provisions of the state budget and the other financial plans for the next year are implemented and will take resolute measures to continuously improve the economic-financial situation of the socialist units, and to increase efficiency in all fields of activity.

The Ministry of Finance, banks, and the entire financial-bookkeeping apparatus in the ministries, People's Councils, industrial centers, enterprises, and institutions pledge to work resolutely to implement the RCP policy and the guidelines and recommendations of the RCP secretary general regarding the many-sided, intensive development of our homeland.

Esteemed comrade deputies, in accordance with the law of finance, please allow me to submit for the Grand National Assembly's approval the general balance sheet for the 1984 budget, which was drawn up on the basis of bookkeeping accounts presented by ministries and other central and local bodies and examined by the higher financial control court. In 1984 the state budget revenues totaled 310.9 billion lei and expenditures 260.2 billion lei, with a surplus of 50.7 billion lei, of which 48.7 billion lei were recorded in the national budget and 2.0 billion lei in local budgets.

Being fully convinced that under the leadership of the RCP, headed by our much esteemed and beloved leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and through the creative and skilled work of our diligent people, the state budget provisions for 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, a decisive period in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania will be commendably fulfilled, I ask you, esteemed comrade deputies, to grant it power of law.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

LD132156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today, presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic. It discussed the situation and the most recent trends in the Middle East. The Presidency expressed concern that for a long time the Middle East has been a very dangerous hotbed of crisis and, above all, over the continuation of the Israeli aggressive and expansionist policy and its lack of readiness to take a vital step in the direction of just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis.

Yugoslavia supports and actively intercedes in favor of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Our country is also giving continuous support to all peace efforts and initiatives for a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the region. The most recent development of events also indicates the need for taking into consideration the fact that the Palestinian question is of key importance and that without its resolution there can be no way out of the crisis nor lasting peace in the Middle East.

Expressing its concern with the most recent developments in the Mediterranean, the SFRY Presidency gave full support to all efforts which start from accepted norms of international behavior and are directed toward maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Presidency also stressed the SFRY's well-known opposition to all forms of terrorism, pointing out that it is inadmissible to use the condemnation of terrorist acts as an excuse for pressures and threats against independent countries.

It was said at the session that increased efforts and the involvement of all nonaligned countries, as well as their support for the Palestinian people and movement, which are passing through one of the most difficult stages of their struggle, will contribute significantly to creating a favorable political climate, particularly in the course of forthcoming preparations for the nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi and the eighth summit in Harare.

It was also pointed out that in order to create a favorable atmosphere for achieving a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East crisis, a significant contribution can be made through joint action by Arab countries as well as through establishing PLO unity and respecting the PLO's right to determine the directions of its activity in independently solving the Palestinian question.

A report on the forthcoming visit of Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, to our country was also discussed. The Presidency also discussed other questions concerning the SFRY's international activity.

ZARKOVIC CHAIRS MEETING OF LCY PRESIDIUM

LD140039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, established a concept for preparing a session of the LCY Central Committee at which the realization of the role of the LCY in the Socialist Alliance, as a united front of organized socialist forces, will be discussed.

The Presidium stressed that in preparing this session it should be necessary to start from the demands made in a discussion in connection with proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. In a discussion on this theme it should be necessary to talk primarily about the tasks of the League of Communists in the forefront of socialist forces. Its work, responsibility, and capability to mobilize all working people and citizens through activity of sociopolitical organizations must be analyzed, as well as its ability to stimulate their creative initiative and direct it toward solving questions significant for the further socialist self-managing development of society. It was pointed out at the session that the realization of such a role of the League of Communists in the Socialist Alliance was a strategic question of developing the political system of socialist self-management, since the present time made full demands for the power of all people's forces to become prominent, the power without which neither the constitution and laws nor the long-term program of economic stabilization could be realized.

The Presidium also adopted a provisional plan for sessions of the LCY Central Committee as well as a provisional work program for the LCY Central Committee Presidium up to the 13th congress of the LCY. The priority tasks for the Central Committee and its Presidium in the period up to the 13th congress are to prepare the congress itself; then to realize stands and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium, primarily the ones related to economic stabilization, growth of production and exports, curbing of inflation and so forth. Activity on organizing public discussion on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, as well as a complex of cadre questions in the federation, republics, and provinces, are other important tasks. In this period, among the tasks of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, there are also the realization of a provisional work program of the LCY Central Committee, adopted at its 16th session, in particular the preparation of sessions of the LCY Central Committee on topical ideo-political questions and tasks in implementing the social role and position of young generation in society, then on topical ideo-political questions of the activity of the LCY in society and on implementing the role of the LCY in the forefront of organized socialist forces.

The Presidium discussed and supported the proposal of changes in and amendments to the social compact on founding Tito's fund for granting scholarships to young workers and workers' children. It was pointed out that with its successful work so far, Tito's fund had achieved social affirmation as an institution of working class character and that it stimulated and helped steady promotion of the educational and cultural level of workers, and that at the same time it contributed to efforts toward preserving and marking the revolutionary and humanitarian work of Josip Broz Tito. It was concluded that on the basis of the Tito's fund's previous work and development of our self-managing socialist society, conditions had been created for the further development of the fund, to which a contribution is also made through the proposed changes in the social compact.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, informed the Presidium about the participation of a delegation of the LCY at the celebrations of the centenary of the Indian National Congress, as well as about the talks which he had held on that occasion with Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Congress Party and Indian prime minister. The Presidium established that the participation of the LCY delegation at this significant meeting and talks held there represented a contribution toward developing friendly relations and even closer and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the Indian National Congress, as well as between two friendly nonaligned countries.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD102228 Zagred Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] In the future the Socialist Alliance is expected to be the body where the process of adjusting and establishing political and other stances at the federal level would occupy a more prominent role. This was stated at today's session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which was convened to discuss the draft report on the organization's work last year and the draft program for this year's activities. The procedure of proposing candidates for president of the Federal Executive Council is proceeding according to the previously established pattern. The proposals by the republican and provincial conferences are expected to be submitted to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium by 15 January. Momcilo Boskovic of Radio Belgrade reports:

Last year's program of activity of the SAWPY Federal Conference, its Presidium and of its numerous organizations was, in general, carried out in a satisfactory way with more realism and common sense in the way things were planned. This was stressed by Milan Uzelac, secretary of the Presidium, in his introductory report. It can also be said that, more conspicuously than in previous years, we acted more as a front with better coordinational consultations. However, Uzelac said, such a practice has not yet become noticeable or sufficiently applied in the process of decisionmaking in the SFRY Assembly.

The Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations continue to discuss and tackle one and the same set of problems in a routine-like manner. It often happens that their activities and work clash and neutralize each other. In the coming months the quality of political life must be improved and raised to a higher level. It is also necessary to enhance the social forces' ability to solve problems by democratic means, and to continue to firmly oppose the reactionary right-wing forces and their most aggressive manifestation, nationalism. It is also necessary to abandon the defensive attitude as soon as possible and to avoid the traps of conducting academic debates with nationalism instead of exposing it politically.

Continuing the session, Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, informed the Presidium' members about the way in which the resolution concerning the preliminary procedure of proposing candidates for president and members of the Federal Executive Council was being implemented. This work of exceptional importance is proceeding as planned. In other words, three republican SAWP Presidiums -- the Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenian and Croatian ones -- have already given their opinion about the document containing the SFRY Presidency's initial proposal. The others are expected to do the same by 14 January. Following this, the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, due to be held 16 January, should sum up the outcome of the work carried out in the republics and provinces, and endorse the proposal for electing the new president of the Federal Executive Council. In accordance with established procedure, this will be followed by the election of new members of the government on the basis of established procedure. As Aleksandar Grlickov put it, several candidates will be registered for these responsible posts. This will mark the beginning of the second stage of the task which must be completed by May.

DEPUTY TRADE SECRETARY PREVIEWS EEC NEGOTIATIONS

AU111643 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] At the request of our country, an intensive dialogue has been going on for 6 months between Yugoslavia and the EEC to renew part of the trade agreement for the period until 1990.

Of our total trade with foreign countries, 26 to 28 percent is trade with the EEC. We earn some $5 or $6 billion in this market. The interest of our country in constantly expanding this cooperation is therefore understandable. Milan Predojevic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, is our guest in connection with the preparations for the coming talks with the EEC. He is interviewed by Olivija Rusovac.

[Begin recording] [Rusovac] Our approach differs in some way from the position of the EEC Commission?

[Predojevic] The mandate does not correspond to the wishes and requests which we handed to the EEC. The mandate does not envisage any negotiations on the liberalization of exports of our textile products. It does not envisage any negotiations on the liberalization of exports of iron and steel products. All this was our wish, and all this will be discussed shortly by the Federal Executive Council, when we will make a definitive assessment of the mandate before the negotiations begin. I hope they will take place as early as the first half of February this year.

[Rusovac] Although the EEC approach is assessed here as restrictive, it difiers from the present planning period?

[Predojevic] The EEC approach is absolutely restrictive. It is restrictive as regards our justified requests. But you cannot say that the EEC strives for new restrictions, or additional restrictions on trade. In most cases, it actually increases our rights and our opportunities to export goods to the EEC without paying customs duties. It is another thing that this is insufficient, and in the agricultural sector, the contingents proposed are also insufficient, and the regime (?for meat imports) proposed is also insufficient. One can therefore absolutely speak about a restrictive position of the EEC as regards our requests, but not in the sense that the EEC wants to introduce stricter restrictions than have been in force until now.

[Rusovac] For which kinds of goods are some favorable treatment and improvements envisaged in comparison with the present period?

[Predojevic] We have the opportunity to export larger quantities of furniture, to export larger quantities of fertilizers, simply to export larger quantities of other goods listed in the agreement. About agriculture I have said in a certain way that there is some improvement for the exports of wines. We are not certain that there is any improvement as regards the exports of meat from Yugoslavia. We also are not satisfied with what is proposed for other agricultural produce, fruit, vegetables, and products. It will be difficult when the agricultural sector is discussed. I mention meat in the first place again, for at some time in the past exports of meat brought Yugoslavia several hundred million dollars. It has now been reduced to a purely symbolic figure of between 20,000 and 30,000 tons a year, which is much less than we used to export. [end recording]

EEC Official Holds Talks

LD102259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government member and chairman of the coordination committee for cooperation with the EEC, EFTA and OECD Ljubomir Baban met today with head of the EEC commission's department for north-Mediterranean countries Jean-Joseph Schwed.

They discussed the upcoming negotiations on the renewal of the trade section of the Yugoslavia-EEC agreement and the signing of the second financial protocol for the next five years.

Baban said the EEC solutions offer negligible improvements in respect to the present situation in trade and that they cannot substantially contribute to the promotion of cooperation, or to Yugoslavia's development objectives and its meeting its external obligations.

In his part, Schwed said that only slight improvements are possible and realistic at present, especially in view of the economic situation in the Community.

In conclusion, both sides assessed that the EEC proposal is a starting point for the negotiations which are scheduled to start soon in Brussels.

MACEDONIA LC PRESIDENT NOT TO SEEK REELECTION

LD102110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Skopje, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- President of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, Milan Pancevski, informed the Central Committee at its session today that he does not wish to run again as candidate for president of the LC Central Committee. Explaining his personal choice, which was previously accepted by the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, Pancevski noted that in this way he wishes to make his own personal and specific modest contribution to the complete implementation of LC cadre policy.

At the same time, Pancevski informed the members of the Central Committee that broad, intensive, and essential preparations for the next phase of elections to the LC are being conducted. The Presidium will inform the Central Committee about the results of these consultations, including possible candidates for the most important positions in the Macedonian LC, at the next session which will be held at the end of this month.

MACEDONIA SAWP ENDORSES MIKULIC FOR FEC PRESIDENT

LD131308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1209 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Summary] Skopje, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Prediidium of the SAWP Republic Conference of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia gave its unanimous support to the SFRY Presidency's proposal to nominate Branko Mikulic for the post of the president of the Federal Executive Council. Explaining the decision Burhan Ademi, president of the Macedonian SAWP Republic Conference, stressed the significant results which Branko Mikulic had achieved in performing his most responsible duties and also noted his enormous experience and reputation at home and abroad.

MAMULA RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD111955 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 11 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav sectetary for national defence, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, returned here today from an official and friendly visit to Angola.

During the visit Mamula and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were received by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The talks concerned topical issues relating to the international military-political situation and Yugoslav-Angolan cooperation. Mamula discussed cooperation between the two countries' armed forces with his host, Minister of Defence Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale).

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY LEAVES FOR BULGARIA

LD131152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today left for Bulgaria for talks with the Bulgarian foreign trade minister. The talks will focus on bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries. A long-term agreement on the exchange of goods and services for 1986-90 period is expected to be signed on this occasion.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

LD132136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- An LCY study delegation led by Vasilije Silic, member of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, left Belgrade for Budapest last night. The delegation is visiting Hungary within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP. It will acquaint itself with the MSZMP's role and tasks in the ideopolitical sphere.

SWEDISH TV BROADCASTS ANTI-YUGOSLAV PROGRAMS

LD132224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Zagreb, Jan 13 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav newspaper VJESNIK today blames the Swedish TV Aktuelt programme, designed for Yugoslav workers in Sweden, for "becoming a stand of extreme emigres and proven enemies of Yugoslavia." Such editorial policy, says the paper, "questions the purpose" of this programme as a means of objectively informing the Yugoslavs in Sweden about the conditions in their home country.

The VJESNIK of Zagreb comments on several November-December 1985 Aktuelt broadcasts which presented "political scheming invented by emigres at what they called a scientific symposium in Toronto, Canada, November 15-16." VJESNIK notes that the Aktuelt editor interviewed in Toronto the notorious emigres: Josip Bomballes, Ciril Zebot, and Mato Mestrovic. Mestrovic, VJESNIK observes, is a leader of the "Croatian National Council," Ustashi emigre organization which organized the Toronto meeting.

Also interviewed for the Aktuelt was Nora Beloff, retired journalist of THE OBSERVER of London who attended the Toronto meeting. In 1984, Nora Beloff was expelled from Yugoslavia, and her book on President Josip Broz Tito banned. Also interviewed was emigre Nikola Pasic who advocates "the Chetnik movement" in America.

VJESNIK reminds that the 1984 agreement with the Yugoslav TV was now violated by the Swedish TV, which was under obligation not to permit the appearance of representatives of anti-Yugoslav organizations.